

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1978

Established 1887

WEATHER—PARIS: Wednesday, variable showers. Temp. 4-8 (20-46). Thursday, rain. 4-8 (18-46). LONDON: Wednesday, sun and clouds. Temp. 1-7 (18-45). Thursday, sun with showers. CHICAGO: Wednesday, overcast. Temp. 12-20 (50-68). NEW YORK: Wednesday, rain. 14-23 (57-73).

29,535

U.S. Plan to Sell Jets in Mideast Faces Problems

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (NYT).—The projected sale of large numbers of the most modern U.S. aircraft to Saudi Arabia and other Arab states has raised major policy problems for the Carter administration in the Middle East and on Capitol Hill, administration officials said yesterday.

They said that unless there is a high-level decision by President Carter to alter plans in the next week, the United States is out to announce formally the sale of 60 F-15s, the Air Force's most advanced fighter, to Saudi Arabia, for \$1.5 billion.

The administration also has under active consideration an Israeli request to purchase 150 F-16s, another up-to-date fighter, at a cost of \$4.5 billion, and 75 F-15s to complement an earlier sale of 25 F-15s.

But officials said that no decision had been made on the sale to Israel, and the latest political developments in the Middle East may lead to a delay in the decision so as not to concentrate relations with Egypt at this critical point.

No Decision
The Egyptians, seeking U.S. arms as well, may receive some F-16s, a relatively inexpensive fighter, but no final decision on that sale has been made yet, either.

For other reasons, officials said these deals were potentially as controversial as any in recent years.

In addition, the administration disclosed to Congress yesterday that it would sell to Indonesia a squadron of 12 F-5 fighters, plus four F-5E trainers, at a cost of \$120 million, as part of a plan to modernize that country's antiquated air force.

The move was justified because of uncertainty over whether Vietnam might use force to seize disputed offshore oil deposits in the region.

Under Consideration
The sale of 60 F-15s to Saudi Arabia has been under consideration since the Ford administration pledged to supply modern replacement for the aging British Lightning.

The Saudis chose the F-15, which was highly touted by the Air Force, and Crown Prince Fahd told President Carter and a visiting congressional delegation recently that he viewed the sale as a test of U.S. friendship to Saudi Arabia.

As a result of Prince Fahd's statements, the administration has begun briefing members of Congress, asking that they not block the transaction because of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

These states are Syria, Algeria, Iraq and Southern Yemen. They are planning a second summit meeting, this time in Algiers, which the conference will be held next Tuesday.

The Lebanese pro-Libyan daily said reported that Iraq would send a high-ranking delegation to Algiers meeting, led by the army's strong man, Saddam Hussein. Analysts said that Iraq's participation would signify a reconciliation between the rival forces in Damascus and Beirut.

Dr. Khaddam said that Syria has three policy objectives, adding the list is the increasing Syria's capabilities, particularly use of the armed forces.

The second priority, he said, is to build a strong Arab front to be based on pan-Arab struggle against Israel.

As a third objective, he declared, Syria would seek to date the Saudi regime and drive it of the support of other Arab governments.

Analysts said this suggests that Syria would not be responsive to any reportedly being made by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to end about inter-Arab reconciliation.

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PUTTING DOWN ROOTS—With a rifle slung over his shoulder, an Israeli digs a hole as his children wait to plant a tree in Shiloh on the West Bank of Jordan. Story page 2.

Egyptians Indicate Readiness To Resume Talks With Israel

CAIRO, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Egypt today declared qualified readiness to resume stalled peace negotiations with Israel and President Anwar Sadat conferred with U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilke on the latest move in the U.S. efforts to bring the two sides together again.

Diplomatic officials said that Mr. Sadat is unhappy with U.S. mediation so far but has refrained from criticizing it in public because he still believes "it is vital to success of the peace process."

A commentary by the official Cairo radio blamed Israel for last week's freeze in political and military talks but said "Egypt is fully prepared to resume peace negotiations with Israel provided there are no preconditions from the Israeli side."

The radio apparently was referring to Prime Minister Menachem Begin's repeated statements in recent days that Israel would not agree to total troop withdrawal from occupied Arab lands and self-determination for the Palestinians on the occupied West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, two basic demands by Mr. Sadat.

Citing international law and the United Nations Charter and resolutions, the radio called on Israel to commit itself to acceptance in principle of the two demands.

"Israel tried by all means to get the peace negotiations off the right path," the radio said. "We do not know whether Israel will rectify its position. What we know is that Egypt is fully prepared to march along the [peace] road in all seriousness and honesty on condition there is no infringement of Arab sovereignty over land and no destruction of Palestinian rights."

Meanwhile, the official daily Al-Ahram joined Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Gunman Freed On Bond in Gandhi Case

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—A 56-year-old businessman arrested earlier this month and accused by police of attempting to kill former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was freed on bail yesterday.

K.S. Sidhu, district and sessions judge of Delhi, released Murali Lal Batra after he arranged a bond of 5,000 rupees (about \$600) and furnished a surety for a similar amount.

Mr. Batra was arrested in Old Delhi on Jan. 13 when, witnesses said, he drew a pistol as Mrs. Gandhi passed in a car.

Government sources said the vehicle was an ocean surveillance satellite launched Sept. 18 under the designation Cosmos-954. The vehicle was designed to keep track of U.S. Navy ships and submarines by radar, particularly in the U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

The satellite was the 16th in a series of rocket-powered satellites that started in December, 1967. Each of the previous satellites had a useful life of about two months before running out of power, the sources said.

Ground signals then broke the satellites into three parts, and the sections carrying reactors were thrown into higher orbits—about 300 miles high—where they would stay about 600 years, the sources said.

The nuclear reactor was needed because the radar aboard the satellite required a concentrated amount of power.

The government sources, who asked not to be identified, said that the Russians had been unable to get the satellite to work successfully, despite repeated radio commands, and that they also had tried to get the satellite back into orbit.

Moscow Confirmation
The satellite contained about 100 pounds of the enriched uranium, Mr. Brzezinski said. Ben Huberman, the Brzezinski aide tracing the satellite crash, said Moscow had confirmed this amount.

Mr. Brzezinski said U.S. planes were dispatched to the area, which is above two Alberta towns called Fort Radium and Uranium City—to sample the atmosphere and look for any possible contamination. He said that based on scientific experience it was "very highly probable it would burn up." He said that had the satellite reached a densely populated

area there would have been "some concerns over hazards to health."

Mr. Brzezinski said that, in late December, the United States, which routinely tracks Soviet satellites, found some indications that the Cosmos was encountering difficulties and that it "would re-enter the atmosphere with some difficulty."

In the last few days the satellite's orbit had dropped to about 100 miles.

On Jan. 12, Mr. Brzezinski sent a message to Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin expressing President Carter's concern that the debris fell near a populated area there could be a serious hazard to the public.

On Jan. 14, the Soviet Union sent an answer that was "somewhat reassuring but not fully satisfactory," which prompted another Brzezinski message on Jan. 17.

Two days later, Mr. Dobrynin, according to Mr. Brzezinski, "conveyed to me more complete answers which provided more information—that there was no danger" of a nuclear explosion.

Emergency Procedures
The President's adviser said that on Jan. 17 he signed an order to the heads of the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Office of Science and Technology Policy, directing that certain emergency procedures be followed if there were nuclear debris present on the earth's surface. He did not offer any details of these procedures.

However, he said, the decontamination (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Radiation Threat Held Minimal Soviet Atom Satellite Burns Over Canada

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—A Soviet military spy satellite powered by a nuclear reactor fell from orbit this morning and plummeted toward a sparsely populated area of Canada, U.S. officials said.

A Canadian government spokesman in Ottawa said there was no reason for concern about danger from radioactivity. He said it was unclear whether all of the satellite had disintegrated and burned when it re-entered the atmosphere above Alberta, about 850 miles north of the U.S. border in Montana.

However, Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, said the vehicle broke apart and burned when it hit the atmosphere.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union confirmed that one of its satellites had dropped from orbit over northern Canada and asserted that its atomic power supply was designed to completely self-destruct in the event of such a fall.

The Soviet satellite was launched into 150-mile-high east-west orbit that changed on every circuit of the globe so that the satellite passed over every land mass in the world, including every area in the United States. Its orbits did not cover Antarctica or the extreme northern parts of Canada, the Soviet Union, Scandinavia and most of Greenland.

Last Moments
In its last moments, the satellite had flown over the Pacific, moving northward, then over Alaska and had begun its southeasterly course when it hit the atmosphere.

Mr. Brzezinski said that if any radioactivity reached the earth's surface it would be similar in amount to that caused by a nuclear explosion in the high atmosphere which could then drift around the globe for several years.

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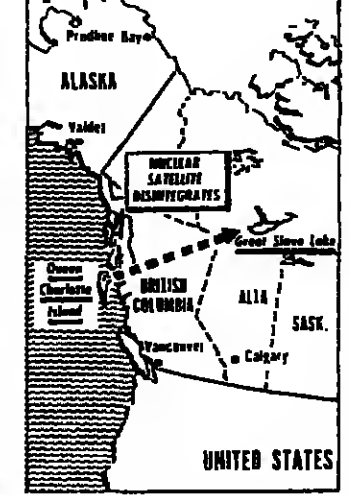
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New Formula Sought

Andreotti Said to Be Making Crucial Communist Contacts

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti was consulting today with smaller parties to explore ways of solving the government crisis, but the crucial contacts were understood to be taking place, in secret, with the Communist party.

Mr. Andreotti, who has been government chief for 17 months and is attempting to form a new government, is seeking a formula whereby Communists would be associated with his proposed cabinet without formally participating in it.

Seminars are important in these efforts, as it frequently is in Italian politics. The substance is clear, Mr. Andreotti, or anyone else who wants to govern the nation today, needs the Communist party's help, but cannot give it all it wants. Thus, a compromise must be devised and clothed in verbal artifice.

Aides to Mr. Andreotti indicate that he is thinking of new mechanisms to involve the Communist party in the decision-making of what he hopes will be his next cabinet. The Communists would thereby be enabled to vote for the government on important issues before the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, it is suggested.

In the last year and a half, the Communists, along with four minor parties, helped Mr. Andreotti indirectly by abstaining from voting against his cabinet in key votes in Parliament. Mr. Andreotti and his ministers were forced to resign eight days ago after the Communists said they would no longer passively support the administration unless they were called to participate in a new "national emergency government."

Communist Secretary-General Enrico Berlinguer told Mr. Andreotti yesterday that his party remained committed to the concept of an emergency government. Later, in a press meeting, Mr. Berlinguer indicated that the Communist party Central Committee would examine Mr. Andreotti's counterproposal on Thursday.

Political experts here said that the 180-member central committee is being used by the Communist party as a sounding board and as a device to simulate democratic methods, while the real decisions are being made essentially by the nine members of the party secretariat, a body that in other Communist parties is known as the Politburo.

The Communist demand for participation in an emergency government is based on the concept that political violence, terrorism, the economic recession and other problems have become so grave that they can be tackled only if all political forces—except the neo-Fascists, the Italian Socialist Movement—collaborate in a national coalition.

The emergency has become the latest code phrase in Italian political jargon. Two of the four smaller parties, which until recently joined the Communists in refraining from opposing the government in Parliament, now back the concept of the emergency. They are the Socialists and the Republicans. The other two, the Social Democrats and the Liberals, are critical.

The Republican party leader, Ugo La Malfa, who has a prestige that extends beyond the size of his party—which represents only 3 per cent of the national electorate—has strongly supported a Communist role in an emergency government. Mr. La Malfa said that the Italian Communist party has evolved into a movement that is autonomous from Moscow and can be trusted to perform loyally and responsibly in a government.

Today, Mr. La Malfa, after conferring with Mr. Andreotti, said that it would require a mira-

Salyut Crew Set To Pipe on Fuel From Robot Ship

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (UPI)—The Soyuz-26 cosmonauts prepared today to refuel their orbiting space laboratory from supplies delivered by robot cargo spaceship.

Soviet scientist Boris Baushenbekh, in an article in Pravda, said that the refueling would permit the cosmonauts to push the Salyut-6 station farther into space.

This could extend the orbital life of the laboratory beyond the estimated year remaining, Western scientists said.

Tass said that Cosmonauts Yuri Romanenko and Georgi Grechko were checking whether the fuel pipes are airtight and whether the fuel and gas supply system is in order.

The cosmonauts also were unloading life support and scientific supplies from the Progress-1, which docked Sunday with the Salyut-6. It was the first pickup of a robot capsule with a manned space station.

Dutch Decide Schiphol Is Helluva Name

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 24 (Reuters)—Schiphol Airport is to be renamed after a passenger survey, but the authorities will not decide on the new name until March.

Six are being considered, but it is expected that the new name will be Amsterdam Airport.

The main reason for the decision to change was because foreigners had difficulty pronouncing Schiphol.

In Dutch, Schiphol means "hell for ships." It dates from the last century, when the area on which the airport was built was a treacherous stretch of water in an inland sea.

Believed Seeking New Role

Kremlin Notes With Approval Failure of Sadat Peace Effort

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (UPI)—The Kremlin declared today that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's faltering peace initiatives had "faded away like a mirage in the Sinai" because of Israel's intransigence.

In the view of several Western diplomatic sources here, the published comments reflect the conviction of Soviet leaders that the attempts by Mr. Sadat to achieve

peace in the Middle East have run their course and that it is time for a renewed Soviet attempt to reconvene talks at Geneva.

But the sources say they see little hope of the Soviet Union achieving this aim because of disagreements among the Arab nations and opposition by several of them to a Geneva parity.

The Russians noted approvingly today that "the deadlock in Israeli-Egyptian negotiations shows once again that the separate actions to which Cairo continues to cling [are] unable to bring peace to the Middle East."

That commentary, published in the official Communist party newspaper Pravda, accused Washington of supporting what it called "Cairo's anti-diplomatic, unfavorable attitude to Western monopolies and its opposition to the progressive Arab regimes."

In a separate commentary for Tass, the government news agency, Sergei Losev said that Mr. Sadat faces continued setbacks if he "banks on a United States 'shuttle' mediation between Cairo and Tel Aviv. It is common knowledge that the Israeli leadership's diplomatic use of Israel's former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has long discredited itself."

Mr. Losev added that he is sure Mr. Sadat's requests for advanced U.S. weaponry will be denied because "the final decision on this will be taken by the American Congress, where the influence of the Zionist lobby is very strong in military election years."

The Kremlin has long taken the line that only a resumption of the Geneva conference, which last met in 1973, can achieve a comprehensive peace settlement and insure that the Palestinian Liberation Organization will be represented at any negotiation. Soviet leaders also have grumbled when President Carter's administration initiated a joint statement of U.S.-Soviet intentions to work together toward resumption of the Geneva talks.

Mr. Sadat moves that included talks between the Egyptian leader and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, supervised by the Geneva Joint Statement.

Diplomats here pointed out, however, that while they opposed the Sadat moves, the Russians still were unable to achieve unity among the so-called "rejectionist front" of Arab nations similarly inclined. "The Soviets can take great pleasure at the apparent lack of program, but that may not benefit them; in any way," a source said.

Luns Issues Warning To Russians on Europe

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Soviet Union was warned yesterday by Joseph Luns, NATO's secretary-general, against assuming the United States would not use nuclear weapons to defend its 300,000 troops defending Western Europe.

Europe's defense, he said in a speech to the European Democratic Forum here, depends on presenting the Soviet Union with an unacceptable risk of unpredictable consequences. He added that this depends in turn on maintaining well-trained and well-equipped non-nuclear forces as well as tactical and strategic nuclear weapons.

Carter Faces Row on Jets for Saudis, Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

The U.S. dependence on Saudi oil as a Saudi Arab's support role in Middle East diplomacy.

But Sen. Frank Church of Idaho, the second-ranking Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee, began circulating a letter among committee members yesterday, strongly objecting to the projected sale to Saudi Arabia of 20 F-15s, which would destabilize the Arab-Israeli balance of power.

Committee to Policy

In addition to threatening Israel, Sen. Church said, the sale would run counter to the administration's policy of reducing arms sales and would push other countries in the area to match the "greatly enlarged Saudi striking power."

The registered domestic lobby for Israel, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, also made public a memorandum sharply critical of the sale.

The contemplated sale of 150 F-15s to Israel raised other problems for the administration because President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, in a major policy speech on Saturday, criticized the United States for supplying Israel with such large amounts of modern arms. He said he had asked Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to

tell Mr. Carter that Egypt wanted to receive the same kind of treatment in arms sales as Israel.

The mainstay of the Israeli Air Force in recent years has been the U.S. F-4 Phantom. In 1976, the Ford administration promised to sell the Israelis the F-15 and F-16 to replace the F-4 in the 1980s. Originally, the Israelis asked permission to buy 50 F-15s and to co-produce an additional 200.

Last October, the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin submitted a plan called "Machsom C"—a revised 10-year projection for Israel's defense needs, Israeli sources said. On that list was a scaled-down request to purchase 150 F-15s, since the administration by then had ruled out co-production.

The administration had informed some members of Congress informally that it would probably support the sale of the 150 F-15s as well as the request for an additional 25 F-16s to replace the earlier sale of 25 F-16s.

Under current law, Congress can block any major arms sale by a vote of both houses within 30 days of a formal notification by the administration.

Mr. Begin said that such nuclear-powered satellites have been launched at least 10 times by the Soviet Union but that this is the first one that posed such a threat.

He said the only similar satellite launched by the United States, called Snap-10A, was placed in orbit in 1965.

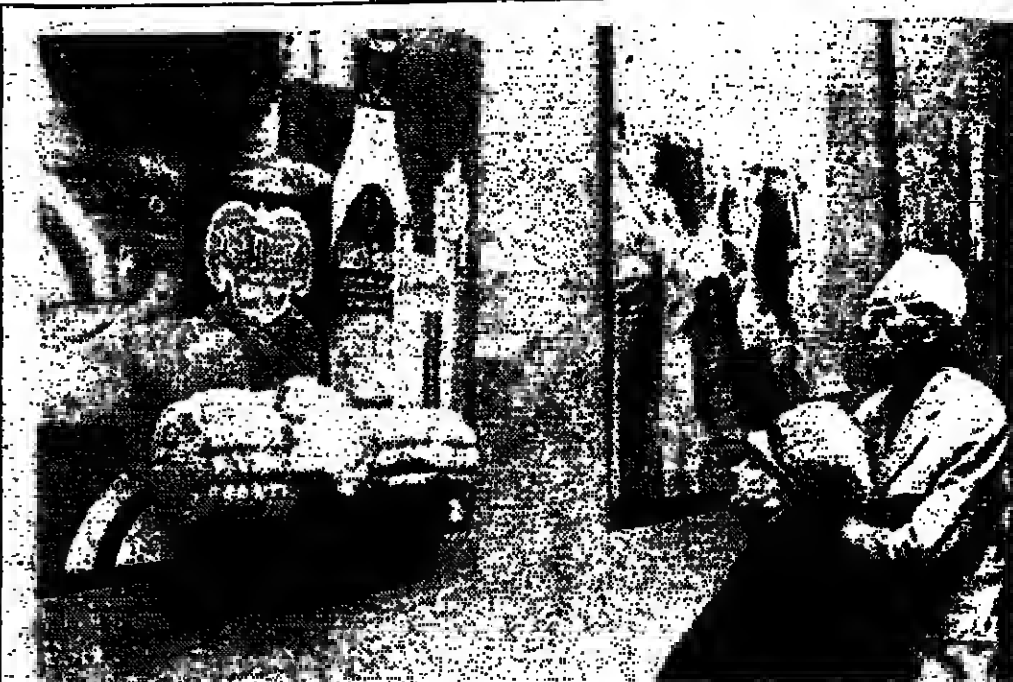
Under normal conditions, such satellites are placed into a high orbit in outer space where their mission is to observe the earth.

However, he said, he had no assurance that had the White House not mentioned the problem that the Soviet Union would themselves have brought it to the attention of the United States.

He said that, under existing international agreements, the Soviet Union would be liable for any damage.

Dutch F-104 Pilot Missing

THE HAGUE, Jan. 24 (Reuters)—The pilot of a Dutch Air Force F-104 Starfighter was missing today after his aircraft plunged into the sea off the Netherlands. A Defense Ministry spokesman said it was the 28th Dutch Starfighter to crash since 1962.



ART FROM THE HEARTLAND — A Soviet couple gazes at an Andy Warh "Still Life" at the exhibition of American pop art in Moscow, trying to fathom Warhol's artistic concepts or wondering about the taste of corn on the cob.

At Site of Shiloh

Israeli Trees Start West Bank Settlement

By William L. Farrell

TUMKOS AYTA, Israel-Occupied West Bank, Jan. 24 (UPI).

The hand-lettered sign in Hebrew on the narrow road winding through this small West Bank Arab village said: "To the ceremony."

On top of a nearby windswept hill, at the site of the ruins of ancient Shiloh, members of the ultra-nationalistic Gush Etzion, or Faith Bloc, held a public tree-planting ceremony yesterday on land ostensibly the subject of archaeological work. But the serious Israelis who broke the rocky ground for the planting of the saplings admitted that that was merely a cover for the fact that they are establishing a new settlement in the heart of Samaria.

While the Israeli government did not sanction today's ceremony in occupied territory—similar to

many tree plantings in Israel proper because of the holiday of Tu B'Shvat, or the New Year of Trees—neither did it oppose it.

Armed soldiers guarded the area, which is dotted with khaki tents and about a dozen trailers and caravans housing the 10 families now settled on the hill-top and surrounded by the remains of a Danish archaeological dig of a number of years back. Chunks of Roman columns and bits of Byzantine floors and buildings are near the crude temporary housing.

About 200 persons showed up in support of the Gush Etzion, who believe that the Jews have an inherent right to the Israeli-occupied West Bank, which they call Judea and Samaria, because of its biblical association with the ancient Jews.

Women with baby carriages, elderly men, young men—some of them bearded boys, some carrying rifles—and school girls who sang songs took part in the ceremony after a procession of Israeli cars drove through the Arab village while residents looked on sullenly.

It was a good-natured crowd, little disposed to discussing the controversy of settling in lands captured by Israel during the 1967 war, particularly at a time when the Egyptian-Israeli attempts to negotiate peace are in a perilous state.

"Everybody else came here to dig out old things," a bearded man said, "we came here to live." Rabbi Ram Malkiel said he was the principal of a yeshiva set up in a refurbished stone house left by the Danish expedition and that 40 students attended classes there. The pupils of the yeshiva built the place with their 10 fingers, he said, "and they studied at night." Rabbi Malkiel said that an additional 25 families were prepared to move to the site to join the 10 families already there. Another inhabitant said the community would be called Shiloh and it was hoped someday it would be a city of 40,000.

Near a huge Hebrew banner that said roughly, "How long will you linger idly and not come take the Land God has given you," members of the group planted saplings in the chill air. Some of them consoling of the presence of television cameras made sure that little tableaux of small children doing the planting were filmed.

Ancient Shiloh, Rabbi Malkiel said, was where the first tabernacle was placed when the Jews fled from Egypt. Afterward it was transferred to Jerusalem. The tabernacle was the first place of worship of the Israelites and was a portable structure known as the Tent of Meeting, which the Jews carried with them into the wilderness and which was used until a permanent temple was built by Solomon.

There is still a biblical look to the place—unplowed hills, terraced olive groves, and sheep ambulating along to forage for bits of green embedded in the stony earth.

An Arab shepherd, a man in a headscarf, carrying a staff, a shepherd's crook, looked at the scene.

The principles were Israel drawn from occupied land, establishment of normal relations ending the state of war enabling the Palestinian to "participate in the nation of their own future."

Until the Egyptian-Israeli talks collapsed last Wednesday with Mr. Sadat's refusal to sign the U.S. formula on the Palestinian problem, "tell us what Carter advocated."

"Neither did the United States take a strong stand on the settlements, which Israel is to retain in Sinai despite declared 'no' that they illegal, they said.

Hence Cairo's unhappiness the U.S. role.

Tear Gas Used On Tunis Crow

TUNIS, Jan. 24 (UPI)—

Fired tear gas today into a crowd of 1,000 demonstrators in the headquarters of the Free Workers' Union said several persons were hurt.

The demonstrators had tried to chant slogans like the government of Premier Bourguiba for chronic inflation and unemployment.

Mr. Bourguiba shuffled the met last month in a move to install officials ready to harder line against strikers demonstrators. Before a demonstration the union's 24-hour general strike Thursday.

ceremony a few hundred from him. "This is our land, it is our land," he said and set off to rein in a wandering her of his flock.

In a related development, the north, an Israeli Cabinet minister told a group of settlers a ground-breaking ceremony Kazerin, on the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, that Israel never withdrew from that region area.

Housing Minister Gideon told the settlers that the Heights had become a de facto part of Israel and would become a de jure part of the country. The new community 350 inhabitants and plans for a community numbering 1,000.

Egypt Read For Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

rejecting charges by Mr. Sadat that the Egyptian press was Semitic, but also continued some attacks on the Prime Minister.

"We are not against Semite, we are against a man reading a caption under an unflattering caricature of the Egyptian leader. 'We are against you,' Begin."

Blackmail Charged

An Al-Ahram editorial said Mr. Begin of "blackmail" in his resumed negotiations condition on an end to the alleged Semitism and other "insults" Mr. Begin said yesterday would see Gen. Zeev Weizmann back to Cairo for the de minimis talks if there were no "insults" from the Egyptian capital.

The diplomatic official Cairo said the El-Dokki-Sadat, requested by the embassy represented a continuation of U.S. middleman role put centered on getting Egypt back to the conf table on the basis of a promise U.S. proposal.

They said Egyptian-U.S. solutions were being held in tandem with talks in Jerusalem between Israeli leaders and Assistant Secretary of State Fred Albright.

The officials said, however, that Mr. Begin did not see Mr. Sadat's any direct words. Mr. Albright about the gist of his talks with the Israeli.

Bridge the Gap

The United States has been trying to bridge the gap between the two sides on the wild and Palestinian issues in with principles spelled out by President Carter following with Mr. Sadat at Aqaba, Jan. 24.

The principles were Israel drawn from occupied land, establishment of normal relations ending the state of war enabling the Palestinian to "participate in the nation of their own future."

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After Being Informed

Ford Ordered Probe in 1975 of Alleged Bribes by Seoul

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (NYT).—Former President Gerald Ford personally informed in 1975 that South Korean businessmen were suspected of bribing members of Congress and he ordered an investigation by the Justice Department.

The former president acknowledged through an aide at his home in California that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger came to him in the fall of 1975 with intelligence reports alleging that four or five congressmen had accepted Korean payments.

Senators Urge Strong U.S. Fight in Terrorism

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI).—In the last five years, there have been 1,800 major acts of terrorism in the world involving 512 deaths, 551 injuries, 363 kidnappings, \$145 million in ransoms and \$83 million in bomb damages. Those figures, quoted by Sen. J. R. Kennedy, prompted him to call for a "Mr. Nice Guy" syndrome in the fight against international terrorism.

He and other members of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee asked Mr. Vance why the United States has not imposed economic, trade or air service sanctions against countries at aid and abet terrorists or those Western European countries where lax airport security vices hijackings.

Male Babies Still Preferred to Females, U.S. Study Says

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (WP).—A large majority of parents in the United States and nearly everywhere else would still rather have boys than girls, according to the Population Reference Bureau.

In an article in the latest issue of the bureau's population bulletin, Dr. Nancy Williamson listed the findings of studies on birth preferences of parents:

• In a recent U.S. study of about 1,500 young married women and 375 of their husbands, many spouted that they would like one child of each sex. But "twice as many women preferred boys" and "the husbands preferred boys over girls by as much as 3 or 4 to 1."

When the women were asked why, "the most common reasons were to please their husbands, to carry on the family name and to provide a companion for the husband. Girls were desired as companions for the mothers, because it was fun to dress them and fuss with their hair because they were easier to raise and more obedient, because they could do housework and care for other children and because they were later, sweeter and not as mean."

• In a 1974 survey of preferences of men in six developing nations, the Harvard project on sociocultural aspects of development

has said that he had not known about anything illegal until 1975. Former Secretary of State William Rogers and former Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird also have said that they had known of South Korean lobbying, particularly on trying to alter plans for the withdrawal of troops from South Korea, but that they had no knowledge of any illegalities.

Former aides to Mr. Ford said that when told of the allegations he seemed surprised and said that he had not heard of such matters while he was vice-president or military leader in the House of Representatives. Mr. Ford is known to have been entertained by Tongsun Park, the Korean businessman who allegedly was Seoul's political agent, and to have been a member of Mr. Park's club here.

There is some dispute on the speed with which the Justice Department reacted to the presidential order to investigate. Ford officials in the Ford administration said that they had begun immediate, careful inquiry, thickets of legal and diplomatic puzzles. But officials of the Carter administration maintain that the inquiry did not really get going until they took office a year ago.

The sequence that led to Mr. Ford began in the spring of 1975, according to former officials, when the assistant secretary of state for East Asia, Philip Habib, received intelligence reports naming four or five congressmen as having taken Korean bribes.

Who the congressmen were and other details of the reported 1975 allegations could not be learned. That year was especially active for the Korean lobbying operation because of fears in Seoul that the United States might abandon Korea after the fall of South Vietnam to Communist control that spring.

U.S. Coal Miners Halt Talks Over Walkout

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—The United Mine Workers broke off contract talks early today with the coal industry, virtually eliminating hope of ending the 80-day coal strike before next month.

The new deadlock occurred after the union rejected a wage offer from the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, the industry's bargaining arm.



WASHINGTON PROTEST—Anti-abortion demonstrators marching in front of the White House a few days after the fifth anniversary of the Supreme Court decision that restricted the right of states to regulate and thereby curtail the freedom of abortion.

Vietnam and is said to have been until the summer to inform Mr. Kissinger, who was then the secretary of state, about the reported bribery. Habib has been ambassador to Korea before returning to Washington. Mr. Habib was reportedly well aware of the South Korean effort to influence congressmen. He has consistently declined to discuss his role in the episode.

Mr. Kissinger is now expected to be the alleged bribery to President Ford in the fall of 1975, probably in October, the former officials said. Mr. Ford, an aide said, then ordered the matter turned over

to the Justice Department. The State Department also turned over its files on the matter to the Justice Department at that time.

Earlier reports said that Mr. Habib requested the Justice Department to investigate after a Senate subcommittee asked for the State Department's files for its investigation into the Gulf Oil Corp.'s political contributions to South Korea's ruling party. Mr. Habib was said to have told Senate investigators that the question was "very sensitive."

In any event, the former assistant attorney general in charge of the Criminal Division, Richard

Thornburgh, said that he had received his orders to investigate from Attorney General Edward Levi in late 1975. Mr. Thornburgh said that he had given the task to the department's Public Integrity Section in early 1976.

Mr. Thornburgh asserted that his staff had undertaken a "carefully structured" investigation put together "brick by brick." He declined to discuss diplomatic considerations that may have slowed the investigation. But they evidently included the Ford administration's concern about the U.S. security relationship with South Korea.

In Forcing Out U.S. Attorney

Carter, Bell Deny Pa. Probe Is Tied to Firing

By Norman Kempster and Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—President Carter has submitted a written statement and Attorney General Griffin Bell has given an affidavit denying they knew that Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., was under investigation when Mr. Eilberg urged them to replace the prosecutor in a Philadelphia political corruption case, it was learned today.

It also was learned that the Justice Department has launched an internal investigation to determine whether the replacement of U.S. Attorney David Marston in the Justice Department's Philadelphia office is proper and legal.

The moves appear to reflect post-Watergate sensitivity.

The unprecedented investigation is being conducted by Michael Shaheen Jr., the department's counsel on professional responsibility—the equivalent of inspector general in other Cabinet agencies.

Mr. Carter's and Mr. Bell's sworn affidavits have been submitted to Mr. Shaheen, who sought the statements from them and from other Justice Department officials. At separate press conferences on Jan. 12, the President and Mr. Bell denied knowledge of an investigation of Mr. Eilberg.

Associate Attorney General Michael Egan, Deputy Attorney General-designate Benjamin Civiletti and Mr. Marston, are to be sent to Solicitor General Wade McCree Jr., the highest-ranking department official with no known involvement in the matter.

Call Evaluated In Philadelphia, where Mr. Civiletti went yesterday to handle details of Mr. Marston's departure, Mr. Civiletti said that Mr. Eilberg's Nov. 4 phone call to President Carter is being examined to see whether laws were violated. "That call and prior calls are matters that, it seems to me, the public is entitled to know about," Mr. Civiletti said.

"The investigation will be conducted to find those facts," Mr. Carter said on Jan. 12 that Mr. Eilberg had called him to ask that Mr. Marston's replacement be "expedited."

An aide to Mr. Eilberg said yesterday that the congressman had no knowledge—"officially or unofficially"—that he was under investigation when he called Mr.

Carter. The aide said that Mr. Eilberg would not discuss the matter now because he "has been advised by counsel not to have any comment that pertains to the investigation."

The extent of Mr. Eilberg's knowledge about the broadening Philadelphia corruption investigation when he called Mr. Carter is crucial to determining whether he made the call as a politician seeking to replace a republican U.S. attorney (which is traditional) or to impede an inquiry that could involve him.

Marston Statement Mr. Marston said yesterday that he had given an affidavit stating that on Nov. 16 he told Mr. Civiletti's top aide, Russell Baker Jr., the details of his office's investigation of an addition to the Hahnemann Hospital in Philadelphia, the use which is said to involve Mr. Eilberg.

Mr. Civiletti contended that before Dec. 19, there were "no facts or evidence" indicating there was a federal investigation of any Philadelphia congressman.

Mr. Marston resigned, effective yesterday, after Mr. Bell offered to let him keep his post until a qualified successor could be found and Mr. Bell was satisfied that the corruption investigation would not be damaged. Mr. Marston refused to accept anything less than serving out the 2 1/2 years remaining in his term.

Mr. Civiletti conceded that the administration has handled the Marston affair badly. "I think there is a concern among the citizens. I assume that something in the process went awry."

Anglican Bishops

To Meet in Summer

CANTERBURY, England, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—More than 400 Anglican bishops from all over the world will meet here this summer to discuss problems ranging from women priests to Christian unity.

The conference, which has met every 10 years since 1867, is being held at the University of Kent July 22 to Aug. 13 under the chairmanship of Archbishop Donald Coggan of Canterbury.

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Iran Seeking to Build Gas Terminal in Gulf

TEHRAN, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Iran is negotiating with the United States and Norway to establish the first offshore gas terminal in the Gulf, industry sources said today.

The United States will be the main buyer of the gas to be processed and liquefied at the terminal.

Obituaries

Thérèse Bonney, Paris-Based U.S. Journalist

PARIS, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Thérèse Bonney, 83, an American journalist and photographer, died yesterday of heart failure at the American Hospital here.

Miss Bonney arrived in France in 1919 after being selected by a French commission to head a program to bring French students to the United States for study—the first such international program. In May, 1919, she escorted 133 girls to the United States, but she was back in November to begin studies at the Sorbonne.

She received her PhD in 1921, the 10th American and 4th woman to receive such a degree at the Sorbonne. She became somewhat of a celebrity.

"I was like Pocahontas to them, a young American intellectual who came to Paris," she once said.

Miss Bonney became a columnist for Le Figaro and then founded the first American illustrated press service in Europe, providing newspapers and magazine sections with texts and photographs. Rousault did six portraits of her, Duffy three.

"She's a beautiful Duffy, but still it's not me," she said in 1973 of one of the paintings in her living room. "When I first saw it, I said, 'Duffy, I don't have a double chin.' So he took his brush and added another one."



Thérèse Bonney from a sketch by Robert Delaunay.

In the summer of 1939, she went to Finland as a pictorial adviser to the Finnish government for the Olympics, scheduled for Helsinki in 1940. Instead, she found herself covering the Finnish-Soviet war.

She returned to France in time to cover the Nazi invasion, was at the Belgian front as a freelance photographer when the Germans broke through, and

was involved in missions for the United States later in the war, including a secret one in Finland in 1942 for the Office of Strategic Services.

After the war, she was involved in aid programs in Europe, and was more and more recognized as a bridge between the United States and France. France commissioned her to prepare an official guidebook to Paris, which was published in 1952.

Her honors included the French Croix de Guerre with palm, two citations from the U.S. War Department, the Medal of Honor of the City of Paris and membership in the Order of the White Rose of Finland. She was an officer in the French Legion of Honor.

Ronald E. Alley

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Jan. 24 (AP).—Ronald E. Alley, 55, the only U.S. Army officer convicted of collaboration with the North Koreans in a prison camp during the Korean war, died of a heart attack yesterday.

For more than 20 years, Mr. Alley and his German-born wife, Erna, wrote to presidents, senators and federal officials in an unsuccessful battle to clear his name. They claimed the Army made Mr. Alley a scapegoat.

Mr. Alley, then a major, was captured by the North Koreans in 1950 and spent three years in a prison camp. After his release, he was court-martialed and convicted on charges of giving information to the enemy. He was sentenced to hard labor.

Prof. William Barclay GLASGOW, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—A leading biblical scholar, Prof. William Barclay, 70, died here today, a Church of Scotland spokesman announced.

Mr. Barclay's Daily Study Bible sold more than 5 million copies, the spokesman said.

Vic Ames

NASHVILLE, Jan. 24 (AP).—Vic Ames, 52, a former member of the Ames Brothers singing group, died yesterday in a car accident. Mr. Ames, vice-president in charge of marketing for Nashville's Tailoring Co., was an original member of the Ames Brothers, whose most popular songs included "Tammy" and "My Bonnie Lassie."

Terry Kath

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Terry Kath, 33, lead singer of the rock group Chicago, shot himself to death while handling a pistol at a friend's home here, police said today.

U.S. to Activate Glomar Vessel For Science

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI).—The Glomar Explorer, which raised parts of a sunken Soviet submarine four years ago, will be taken out of mothballs by the National Science Foundation and used to drill exploratory holes in ocean floors.

Studies under way by the NSF will identify how the 640-foot-long Glomar can best be used, although likely uses include drilling deep into the ocean floor to recover sediments buried by upheavals longer than a billion years ago. Other possible uses are drilling for oil and natural gas at depths never before attempted.

The Glomar Explorer was put into mothballs in California's Suisun Bay two years ago, after the General Services Administration failed to lease the ship to private industry. The ship costs as much as \$30 million a day to operate, a cost originally borne by the CIA in the 1974 attempt to raise a sunken Soviet submarine from the floor of the Pacific Ocean.



Wreckage of the aircraft which crashed in Australia and was set afire by its pilot.

Drug Flight Ends in Crash, Capture in Bush

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Policemen led by aborigine trackers today captured two suspected drug smugglers who had crash-landed their plane and its cargo of marijuana in the dark and fled into the bush.

A police spokesman said that the men—Donald Andrew Tait, 48, an Australian also wanted in the United States, and an unidentified accomplice—were seized near Katherine, 220 miles southeast of Darwin.

Their twin-engine, U.S.-registered plane, loaded with 200,000 sticks of opiate mari-

juana valued at \$3 million in street prices, flew into Australian airspace from Brunei on the island of Borneo Sunday, the police said.

They said that the plane tried to shake off a pursuing air force Hercules transport by diving to treetop level.

Crash Landing

The Hercules ran low on fuel and gave up the chase and the two men crash-landed on an abandoned airstrip, where it caught fire, the police said. They said two used distress flares and a firing apparatus were found next to the wreck-

News Analysis

Carter Juggles Political Hopes With Budget

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (NYT).—The budget that President Carter sent to Congress yesterday reflects the political calculation that the success of his presidency, especially in 1980, will ride primarily on the performance of the economy rather than on his sticking strictly to campaign promises.

Some of his aides acknowledge that he has risked offending conservatives by tacitly abandoning his hopes for a balanced budget in 1981 and disappointing liberals by tempering his plans for tax reform and by the lack of dramatic social initiatives.

He has gone about his central objective of promoting economic growth in moderate, orthodox fashion—with a tax cut aimed at spurring the private sector and tending to put money in voters' pockets just a few weeks before this fall's congressional election. And he has made clear that he favors this strategy that he already is contemplating another tax cut in 1980.

Priorities

As the President said in his budget message, the first budget of a new administration is its most important because it sets priorities and a philosophy. Yet what may be most striking about this President's first budget is the lack of radical departure from the Republican budgets of the last eight years. The Carter imprint is modest indeed, for there are no programs that offer broad direction or provide a distinctive hallmark for the Carter administration.

Mr. Carter's aides and Cabinet officials can point to new spending for education, for energy, for jobs for youth, for health care for poor children, for larger housing subsidies, or a surprise rise in federal support for basic research after years of decline, but generally these are not dramatic increases.

Nor, despite all the advance advertising about zero-based budgeting, has any major program been dropped because it was not working well enough. The savings generated by the new Carter approach, Budget Director James McIntyre acknowledged, have been "nominal."

Another Cabinet member conceded, "It's a budget that a Republican president could have

put together." Others insisted, with justification, that some particular social programs would have gotten on Richard Nixon or Gerald Ford.

There is ample demonstration of Mr. Carter's fiscal conservatism. Two of his proudest accomplishments are holding the growth of real federal spending to 3 per cent and gradually whittling the share of the nation's economic output that is absorbed by the federal budget.

"The space of the government is not infinite," Mr. Carter said, an echo of his admonition during his State of the Union address last Thursday that "government cannot eliminate poverty, provide a bountiful economy, reduce inflation, save our cities, cure illiteracy, provide energy, or mandate goodness."

Mr. Carter showed that he was willing to tolerate a continuing \$60-billion budget deficit for the sake of a tax cut, but not for large new doses of federal spending, like those favored by the National Urban League, which last week warned the President of black disenchantment with his tax-cut approach.

In so doing, he is reported to have sided more with Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Charles Schultze, chief of the Council of Economic Advisors, over Joseph Califano, secretary of health, education and welfare; Ray Marshall, secretary of labor; and Patricia Harris, secretary of housing and urban development, who initially advocated billions of dollars in federal funds for their departments.

Arguments for the tax cut prevailed because of its obvious political appeal and because it would release funds faster than most federal programs do, hopelessly producing about a million new jobs in the private sector. By some accounts, Mr. Blumenthal also led the argument for a reduction in corporate taxes. His reasoning was that this would strengthen business confidence and spur a jump in business investment—the administra-

Bhutto's Wife, Daughter Held In House Arrest

KARACHI, Jan. 24 (AP).—Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto and Benazir Bhutto, the wife and daughter of former Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, have been placed under house arrest for 10 days, local police officials reported.

The police order was served on Mrs. Bhutto, who is the acting chairman of her husband's Pakistan Peoples party, soon after her arrival from Lahore Thursday.

Her daughter, Miss Bhutto, who also has been active in politics since her father's dismissal and arrest last July, was also served with police orders.

Police sources said that both mother and daughter had come from Lahore to witness the cricket test matches in Karachi and there was apprehension of possible political disorder at the national stadium where the test is in progress.

age, indicating that the aircraft may have been deliberately set on fire.

The police hunted the two men for 36 hours using three aborigine trackers familiar with the dense scrubland.

They identified one as Tait, who escaped in July from an Indonesian prison where he was serving a 17-year sentence for drug running. They did not give the name or nationality of the second man, but they had said earlier he might be David Allan Riffe, 36, an American arrested with Tait in Indonesia and who broke out of jail the same day.

Fulfilling Pledge

Mayor Bans Discrimination By N.Y. Against Homosexual

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (NYT).—Mayor Edward Koch banned municipal discrimination against homosexuals yesterday, fulfilling a pledge he made earlier this month on his first working day at City Hall.

To the standard list of things that cannot be used as a basis for bias—race, creed, color or national origin—he added the phrase "sexual orientation or affectional preference."

The executive order applied to agencies that the mayor controls, including the police and fire departments, and to contractors doing business with the city.

About 120,000 municipal employees were covered, according to a mayoral aide, with only those exempted who work in the so-called "nonmayoral" aid agencies—the boards of education and of higher education, the hospitals corporation, the transit authority and the housing authority.

The issue has stirred considerable heat in city politics in the past, but Mr. Koch sought to play down such emotion when he met with reporters in his City Hall office to talk about the order.

"All we are doing is not discriminating," he said. "I personally believe that you should not discriminate, that discrimination is immoral."

While he issued the order, limited to the government and those doing business with it, City Council sponsors of a law that would impose such a ban city-wide pulled back yesterday from plans to introduce their measure.

"This is at the request of some of the gay rights groups," said Councilman Henry Stern of Manhattan, a Liberal party member who is the leader of the 13 announced sponsors.

Opponents have threatened to have such a law put to public referendum and some of the homosexual rights groups think

Gandhi Cited Again

For Silence in Probe

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Two more charges of criminal contempt were filed yesterday against former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for refusing to testify before a special commission last Wednesday.

Each charge carries a maximum sentence of six months in jail and a 1,000-rupee (\$125) fine. Mrs. Gandhi contended that she was not required to testify and was harassed from doing so by the cabinet ministers. Last week, she was also cited on two charges of contempt.

Jungle, Hill Tribes of India Get Health Care for First Time

AMARANTAK, India, Jan. 24 (NYT).—A couple and its 10-year-old son, all suffering from serious ailments, have come here from a remote jungle village for the first visit to a doctor in their lives.

They were among several thousand members of tribal communities attracted to a three-week medical camp by the offer of attention that they otherwise would be too isolated or poor to obtain. The camp has been an annual event for the last three years, organized by a philanthropic society in Bombay that seeks to help members of India's 200 tribal communities. The tribal people constitute 7 per cent of India's population of more than 600 million.

Mostly descendants of the earliest known inhabitants of the country, the tribes people live in scattered jungle or hill villages. The camps are held in areas where the need for medical attention is particularly acute.

The 10-year-old boy who arrived at this year's camp here in eastern Madhya Pradesh State, 500 miles southwest of New Delhi, had a neck swollen with a goiter. His father had lost an eye to a cataract and his mother was suffering from cancer of the uterus.

They traveled 25 miles to get here; others journeyed up to 100 miles.

"I am appalled by the suffering these poor tribals have been undergoing for many years," said Dr. Mandakini Purnandare, a gynecologist who came here as part of a large medical team.

"There are any number of diseases," she said, "cataract and goiter, which are easy enough to cure, have disabled so many because they had no access to a doctor. One out of five women suffer from cervical cancer."

Lack of iodine. Dr. Purnandare said that more than 2,000 tribal people suffering from cataracts had received medical help at this year's camp. She said that the use of rock salt, which lacks iodine, had been found to be the cause of dozens of goiter cases and that these pa-

their cause would have a better chance next year, a political of year, than this one, when the candidates—including the error and candidates for the Legislature—would have to take a stand on a matter that has proven politically volatile.

U.K. Affirms Belize Role On Its Future

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP).—Britain will not make a decision on the future of Belize, its colony in Latin America, without the full consent of its people, Prime Minister James Callaghan said today.

He was answering questions in the House of Commons on newspaper reports that a third way division of the territory, formerly British Honduras, had been agreed. Mr. Callaghan said that part of the report was true and the remainder "wood music."

But he evaded a question from Jeremy Thorpe, Liberal party spokesman on foreign affairs who asked for a categorical assurance that no part of Belize would be ceded either to Mexico or Guatemala.

"It would be improper for the House of Commons to make a declaration on this matter," Mr. Callaghan replied. Some regard had to be paid to Belizean opinion, he added.

Foreign Office Denial

Earlier, the Foreign Office had denied the newspaper report a division of the territory.

The report, published in the Guardian, said "Belize, with a slice in the south going to Mexico, would have a long-standing claim stemming from a Spanish imperial era, is to get larger size in the north."

Meanwhile, Prime Minister George Price, who arrived here today, said that there have been suggestions that part of Belize should be given to Guatemala, which claims the whole territory. "But that suggestion is completely unacceptable to us," he said. He held talks today on the future of Belize with Foreign Secretary David Owen.

Britain was said repeatedly that it is willing to grant full independence, but Mr. Price has rejected this as long as there is a threat of a Guatemalan invasion.

Thousands of women afflicted with cervical cancer have been operated on here, Dr. Purnandare said, and the most serious cases have been referred to hospitals in the cities.

The camp has become so famous that waves of people, including many not belonging to tribal communities, have arrived for treatment.

"We also treat them," said K. Somaiya, a 75-year-old industrialist whose Society for the Progress of Hill and Jungle People is a camp's sponsor. "But unless they will be going away, there will not be any follow-up treatment."

The society started the camp three years ago as a facility for the treatment of ailments of the western state of Maharashtra. The society is based in Bombay, the state capital. In addition to financing the medical camps, Somaiya said, the society also pays for transporting the tribal people from their villages.

Shcharansky Get Paris Backing o Communist Pape

PARIS, Jan. 24 (UPI).—The French Communist party newspaper L'Humanité criticized the Soviet Union today for the imprisonment of Soviet engineer Anatoli Shcharansky, accused of spying for the United States.

L'Humanité said, "Since I arrest, Anatoli Shcharansky has not been in contact with a lawyer chosen by him. Last year, the Committee of Mathematicians took over his defense and I requested for Mrs. Shcharansky who lives in Israel, the help of a lawyer, Roland Rappaport."

"The latter has repeatedly approached the Soviet Embassy at consulate in Paris with the intention of going to Moscow contact Shcharansky's family (particularly his mother, Irina Milgrom), the Soviet lawyer at the competent Soviet authorities the paper said.

"We consider for our part that it is intolerable that the right of the defense be ignored in our country, in particular, a Socialist country," L'Humanité said.

Even if engineer Shcharansky had opinions we do not share even if his activities surpass the framework of the legitimate defense of the right to emigrate, total suppression of the right of Heinkel. Even if the action he is accused of are considered criminal by the Soviet law."

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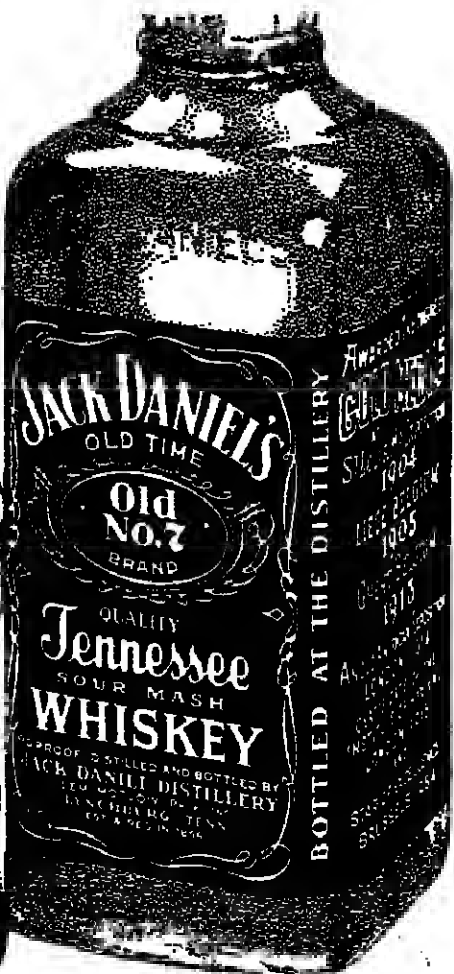
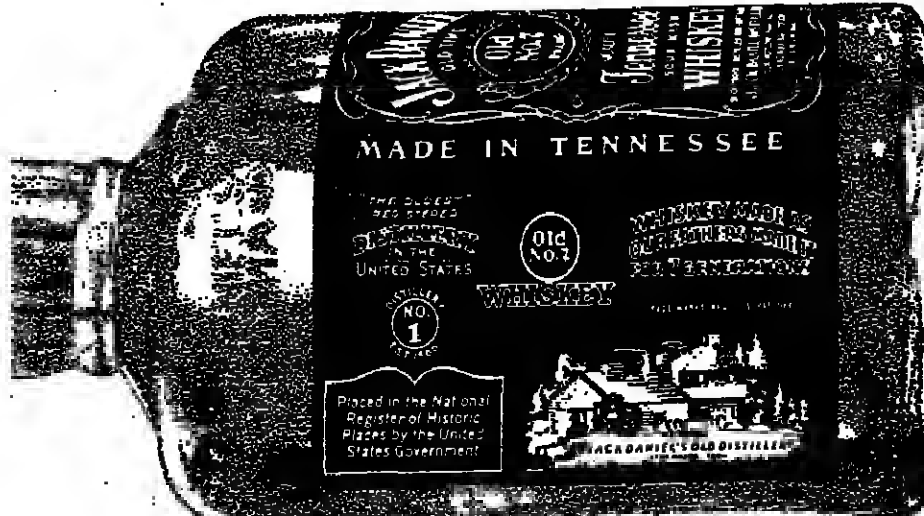
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مركز اعمدات

The Public MacArthur In a Film Biography

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 24 (IHT)—Old soldiers never die, they just fade into the movies. In the last few seasons the screen has been haunted by the celluloid phantoms of Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Cromwell, Napoleon, Rommel and Patton. Now "the rebel general" of the Korean "police action" receives the tribute in "MacArthur" (at the Chiny Palace and the Elysées Cinema in English).

The Richard D. Zuckor-David Brown production is an extensive epic into which certain incidents of the general's public career have been woven. It treats exclusively of his Pacific campaigns, his duties as Allied commander in occupied Japan and his activities when South Korea was invaded.

It is by no means a thorough biography. It begins in the Pacific in 1945 and carries the story to his dismissal by President Harry S. Truman for interference in policy.

MacArthur emerges here as an enigmatic figure, the scriptwriters refuse to take sides, though it is less mealy-mouthed than many of the cinema's portrayals of recent history. He is played by Gregory Peck and often appears more as a man in uniform than as a warrior. His many, indeed, have had elements of the former, and his personal family is stressed by his combing his hair carefully over his bald spot, by flashes of cool aggression—the sequence in which he overloads the Soviet general in Tokyo is a sharp sketch—and by the wide smiles of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and others.

Kinging Phrase

MacArthur was certainly dramatic at times and the celebrated critic, George Jean Nathan, never easily impressed, cited his farewell address to Congress as a magnificent performance. Perhaps his press officer wrote it, but it contains a ringing phrase, worthy of Clausewitz: "There is no substitute for victory." Peck delivers it with aplomb.

MacArthur's messianic drive is lightly etched and limited in illustration to military and political matters. The rumor that there was an attempt to convert the Japanese Emperor to Protestantism is not repeated, though it might have contributed an amusing scene. This probably false report spread when MacArthur ruled that only religious works were to be sent to Japan. The ban was lifted because honoring the poor Japanese with Christian propaganda after Hiroshima was really too much.

The MacArthur-Truman confrontation—Clement Biddle Wood has found material for a whole play in the dispute, "Run-In at Wake"—is discreetly handled and unlikely to offend the general's admirers or detractors, and the same is true of Peck's characterization with its leaven of dry humor. Ed Flanders' Truman is appropriately harsh, but Dan O'Herlihy's Roosevelt bears a closer resemblance to Woodrow Wilson.

On the whole, the venture is honest and sincere as far as it goes in biography, and the battle episodes have been executed with customary Hollywood efficiency.

"Julia" (at Le Colisée, Lauchette and Le Mayfair in English) is derived from a story by Lillian Hellman, but one suspects that Miss Hellman was more precise in relating it. The film version is diffuse and so confusing about time and place that the result is tedious.

It appears to be a slice of the Hellman autobiography, telling of the author's friendship with a high-born English girl, Julia, who, tired with notions of social im-

provement, goes to Vienna to study with Freud. Since Freud retired from the lecture platform more than a decade prior to Julia's arrival, one concludes that the young English woman took private instruction from him or possibly was one of his patients.

In any case, psychoanalysis was not the major interest of Julia, who enters into socialist politics and is badly beaten by pro-Nazi students at the medical school. Miss Hellman—or the figure representing her—visits Vienna, but Julia mysteriously disappears from the hospital where her leg has been amputated. A sinister conspiracy of silence about her prevails, and Miss Hellman is advised to leave Austria at once. Certainly this situation requires explanation—which is not provided—for as far as can be deciphered, this was before Hitler's invasion of the country.

Bonded for Moscow

Later—when?—Miss Hellman, now a famous dramatist, is in Paris bonded for Moscow. A stranger comes to her hotel with a message from Julia, asking her to travel by way of Berlin and to take with her funds to rescue Nazi victims from persecution. She undertakes the mission and is met at the Berlin train station by Julia, who is engaged in underground activities.

Fred Zinnemann, responsible for the memorable "High Noon," "From Here to Eternity" and "The Nun's Story," has directed. He has managed the dangerous journey through Nazi Germany deviously so that it pulses with the suspense of a Hitchcock thriller. Elsewhere, the action says and is often unconvincing.



Gregory Peck as MacArthur.

one in part to the distracting lack of clear chronology. Miss Hellman would have provided a firm scenario and better dialogue.

Jane Fonda's impersonation of the author is in the Mussolini manner as she bosses everyone about from Malibu to Moscow. Vanessa Redgrave's Julia, when not romping in the hills at the outset and in the flashbacks, turns somber, suggesting the frailty but not the force of the courageous heroine in the railroad station climax.

Jason Robards as Dashiell Hammett complicates further the time issue, adopting a kind, elderly father-confessor air. In the 1930s Hammett was a vigorous

man of youthful aspect. Macmillan Schell, also miscast, comes off best under the circumstances as a polite, ingratiating underground messenger.

"W. C. Fields and Me" (at the Odéon in English) presents the great comedian in the guise of Rod Steiger, the familiar screen heavy. The makeup job is excellent, deserving "a special effects" Oscar, but otherwise the performance is but a feeble imitation of Fields's hilarious comportment and delivery. Why, since Fields, Valentino and Vivien Leigh are preserved on film, can we not see their films in preference to these grotesque biographies about them?

PARIS FASHIONS

Givenchy Shows Simple Lines, Fascinating Fabrics

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Last year Bergdorf Goodman's president, Ira Neimark, fell in love with European fashion and decided to do over part of the store to accommodate it. Yesterday, he arrived in Paris carrying a knock-up of his remodeled and redecorated second floor that he is rechristening European Collections.

It will have special quarters for Italian Fendi furs, Muriel Gatteau's fashions, Geoffrey Beene, now rated as international, Yves Saint Laurent, Chanel and Givenchy, he said at Givenchy's opening this morning. Each section will hold what its designer has to offer both in expensive couture and less expensive sportswear.

The new floor will be opened in mid-March with the collection of made-to-order fashions that Neimark is buying here in Paris this week, with Elsie Roux as assistant. As of today he plans to buy 15 models from Dior, 15 from Saint Laurent, 15 from Givenchy and a few suits from Chanel.

Givenchy's new made-to-order collection has very simple lines this time, but carried out in the most fascinating fabrics. After the opening, fabric manufacturers like Gustave Zussing of the famous silk firm Abraham, were backstage in the dressing-room getting a close-up look at the silks to see if they were really there.

Givenchy has put some of his printed silk crepes and plain organzas through some kind of crinkling, crimping process that suggests what the stylists have been doing to hair. The crinkled fabrics cling to the body as if they were elasticized and give a new look to the simple shirt dress

Cape and evening dress in jersey with gold tassels by Givenchy.



with a blouse top over smooth hip lines and a pleated skirt.

Givenchy does the spring suit with definitely constructed shoulders, a merrow wrap skirt and a bow-tied or ruffled-front white blouse. It is worn with a light stocking, high-heeled shoes and a silk cord belt that ends in tassels. The tassel is the collection's trademark, appearing in gold for the party clothes.

"I like the idea of no buttons and everything wrapping and tying," Givenchy says.

He alternates his suits with the spring coat, one of the season's big revivals, over a silk shirt dress. Daytime prints also go with collared light-weight wool jackets in bright colors that hang open or tie at the neckline with a silk cord and tassel.

Quite different from his daytime uniform, the evening dresses are highly individual but still wrap and cling, showing lots of leg. The pink satin-back crepe is simply made of a big square

of fabric that looks like a small blanket with a gold cord and gold tassels outlining the top, but once put on, it manages to drape smoothly around the body.

Two of the most fascinating dresses combined organza prints, used plain for big sleeves and hem ruffles, with the same fabric, cut out and intricately re-embroidered for the body of the dress. Givenchy also likes to create a few museum pieces each time.

Ungaro

Princess Caroline, wearing dark glasses and a scarf tied around her head, barely made the Ungaro opening on Tuesday morning, but she had a good excuse. "It was my birthday yesterday, and I went to bed so late it's a miracle I'm standing up at all," she said. Actually, it was Caroline's 51st birthday, a major date in her life since she had promised her family to remain unmarried until that time. Now she is presumably hunting for her trousseau, and

the word is that she has chosen Marc Bohan of Dior to make her wedding gown.

Yes, Caroline did love the Ungaro collection with its mixtures of colors and fabrics.

She had missed the collection's big show, a group of satin suits with the jackets, vests and skirts all in contrasting colors. For instance, the suit with a white satin skirt had an orange top and big, loose pink blazer.

The satin group was divided between suits with narrow skirts or the new-type pants that start peg top, narrow to the ankles and are worn with high-heel shoes, as in most Paris collections. Accessories that went with them were tasseled gold belts, ear-cloth blouses and little satin bows in the hair.

Traditional Shades

Ungaro's other look mixes different patterns of small, 18th-century prints in the traditional beige and brown shades with unexpected touches to pastels. The dresses were all loose and long-waisted with matching, unlined sleeveless jackets and coats over them.

Most of the evening dresses were heavily Oriental; with harem pants, gold embroideries and jeweled boleros like those the Turkish boys wear. A few romantic ingenious dresses with Empire waists and jagged hems were made of embroidered chiffon over silk. They had white satin cardigan jackets or blouses.

Chanel

The wives of French Cabinet members, past and present, turned

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BALLET IN PARIS

Nureyev Presents Thorough 'Romeo and Juliet'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 24 (IHT)—Rudolf Nureyev and the London Festival Ballet have moved into the Palais des Sports until Feb. 19 with Nureyev's lavishly conceived and executed production of "Romeo and Juliet," rewarding in itself and all the more interesting in anticipation of next month's new staging of the Prokofiev work at the Paris Opéra by the Bolshoi's Yuri Gritsovich.

The running time of a little more than three hours (with intermissions) indicates that Nureyev has lightened up the production considerably since the London premiere (IHT, June 5, 1977), but what remains still be one of the most thorough and thought-out versions of the ballet that has ever been mounted. The narrative is detailed and Nureyev's almost overabundant original choreography carries the main burden of the retelling.

To judge by pictures of the London production, Euseo Prigioni's sets have lost the realism of their handsome backdrops in being adapted for the temporary stage. What remains is a set of imposing sliding walls, whose appearance of brick and white and green marble seems to have transferred the action from Verona to some of the narrower streets of Siena.

Nureyev does not spare himself in the dancing department, and at the opening performance he was in splendid form. So was Patricia Rounne, vibrant and assertive as Juliet—a role she will share with Eva Byrdokimova and Elisabeth Terabust during the run. Nicholas Johnson was the virtuous Mercutio and Fred-

eric Verner a Tybalt of flashing brilliance. Not even some pretty ragged playing from the Pasdeloup Orchestra, under Terence Kern's energetic conducting, could take the edge off the evening.

There cannot be much left to be said about Serge de Diaghilev's catalytic effect on dance, music and the other arts in the 20th century, but it is still

breath-taking to see so much of the evidence gathered in one place as there is in the exhibition, "1909-1929—Les Ballets Russes de Diaghilev," running until March 17 at the Centre Culturel du Marais in Paris.

The show, mounted in collaboration with the British Council and the London Theatre Museum, has well over 500 items from more than 50 museums and private collections, including

exhibits relating to 27 different ballets from the Theatre Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum. They include paintings, sculpture, set and costume designs, costumes, sketches, manuscripts, scores and programs.

The piece de résistance is the 10-by-11-meter curtain, designed by Picasso and painted by Prince Scherachidze for the Coteau-Milhaud "Le Train Bleu" in 1924, showing a pair of racing figures, strikingly exhibited to be seen from an elevated platform.

Inevitably, many of the items are familiar, but this show would hardly be the same without some 70 entries by Mikhail Larionov, represented not only as choreographer, set and costume designer, but with several telling caricatures and drawings of Diaghilev and his collaborators. Coteau is present in his scrawled manuscript of a tract on the revival of "Parade" in 1920 ("Paris is an enfant terrible who breaks its toys, but 'Parade' is an unbreakable toy"), and Sati's comically fastidious handwriting and multilingual plays on words are just some of things worth lingering over.

An Overdue Prize in Honor Of a Family Bistro in Paris

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Jan. 24 (IHT)—The Prix du Meilleur Pot de Paris will go tomorrow evening at 8 p.m. to a bistro that has waited a long time for this prize, awarded each year to a café for the quality of its wines.

La Royale, formerly Le Balto, on the southern edge of the city in the 14th Arrondissement, is very much a family business. Roger Aysgalet runs this bistro with his mother, Lucie (it has been in the family since 1931), and his wife, Yvette.

Of Auvergnat origin, he buys his Beaujolais together with an Auvergnat bistrofère cousin, Bernard Férat, of Le Ralye at 6 Rue Daguerre, previous winner of the Prix du Meilleur Pot.

The Beaujolais is a typical good one but the specialties of the house are Loire Valley wines, no doubt because Mr. Aysgalet's wife comes from Chinon. Besides the wine of her native town, there is dry white Saumur (supplied by another cousin) and red Saumur-Champigny, two roses, one dry and the other a sweet Cabernet d'Anjou, a

lushly fruity, sweet white Coteaux du Layon and good dry Sancerre from the village of Chavignol.

But the outstanding Loire wine is a golden, dry, richly flowery Vouvray that comes from the same grower who furnishes Michelin three-star restaurant Charles Barrier at Tours.

Mr. Aysgalet selects all of these wines in the various growers' cellars and bottles them himself (except for the Sancerre and a Bordeaux which he receives in bottles) to the benefit of his clients' wallets. Bulk buying by the barrel results in considerable savings that are passed on to the customers.

To accompany these wines, served by the glass, half-bottle in a pitcher, or bottle, there is the usual choice of charcuterie and cheeses as well as plats du jour and omelets served at lunch with a fair choice of hors d'oeuvres and desserts in a comfortably cozy décor. A meal runs to 30 francs, depending on how much wine accompanies it.

It would be difficult to see how the jury of the Prix du Meilleur Pot could have come up with a more deserving winner this year.

La Royale, 80 Rue de l'Amiral Mouchez, Paris 14. Telephone: 583 38 09. Closed Sundays, holidays and in August.

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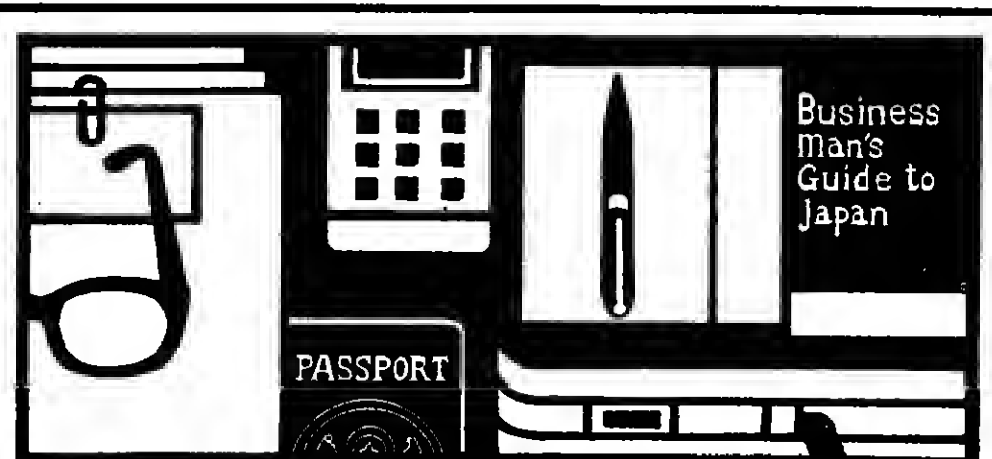
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Conservative \$500-Billion Budget

The figure \$500 billion projects a sense of awe to most. Some may break it down into the number of Rolls Royce automobiles it would buy, or the number of millionaires it would create if distributed wholly to individuals. Others may think of the sheaves of million-dollar bills that piled up in Germany during the early 1920s. It is an impressive figure for expenditures, and one that President Carter's first budget falls by some \$60 billion to balance with income. And yet, essentially, this is a conservative budget.

It runs only some 8 per cent above last year's, and that is not excessive given inflation and the slow emergence of employment from the stagnation that set in in 1974-75. Nor is it as high as Mr. Carter's campaign oratory led many to expect. Indeed, one of the questions the new budget raises is whether it will spend enough in the right places to give the national economy the stimulus it needs.

This will cause debate in Congress, where the Senate leans toward high defense spending and the House prefers to concentrate on battling unemployment. In fact, however, although Mr. Carter raised the ante for the Pentagon, the relative weight of costs for societal improvement has been climbing against the proportion devoted to armaments.

Defense spending, which 20 years ago was more than half of the budget, is now less

than a third of it. One could wish that the same were true of the Soviet Union—if any Westerner could really understand the Moscow budget.

Mr. Carter's cautious approach to his budget is one of the characteristics of his actual legislative proposals (with the possible exception of the original energy program) as contrasted with what he said from the hustings in the campaign. It confirms the belief of many that he is, at heart, a conservative. If a populist in words, it sets the stage for more confrontations in Congress and among political and social groups in the country—but it also provides room for compromise with the majority.

So while \$500 billion is a very large sum to contemplate, it is also less inflammatory than might have been anticipated a year ago. And in this, the United States is following the trend that many nations of the industrialized world have set in recent years: an avoidance of the dramatic, an uncertainty about drastic experimentation in economics, a tendency to compromise between right and left.

The workability of this trend in maintaining a growing, or at least a stable economy at a time when many factors, political, social and economic, are in flux, is still open to question. But at least it avoids the kind of sweeping change that brings chaotic conditions—and offers no more certainty than the more cautious approach.

Mideast, Without Chutzpah

We are hearing a good deal about chutzpah—gall and arrogance—in the Middle East these days. President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin are suddenly discovering great streaks of impudence and villainy in each other's diplomacy. And as usual they look sideways to the United States for a cease-fire signal.

They may yet get it because of a special brand of American chutzpah. Americans, who needed only 13 years to face up to a shift of sovereignty over the Panama Canal, are shocked, annoyed and frustrated to find Egypt and Israel unable to draw a sovereign border for themselves in the interminable time of eight weeks.

It would be best, however, to let the brawling continue. As President Carter and his diplomats have only recently discovered, they must be mainly the midwives to a Middle East settlement. They can carry messages, identify areas of promise and difficulty, and suggest some techniques for achieving what the parties themselves truly intend. But they cannot substitute American hopes or fears for those of the Egyptians and Israelis.

If any aspect of the evolving bargain—and it is certainly still evolving—should come to appear as more important to the United States than to any party in the Middle East, then that element will never be securely cemented into the ultimate peace.

Sadat and Begin must make their concessions to each other, not to Washington; and they must appear to have obtained concessions from each other if the agreement is to be finally sold to their respective audiences of critics.

Together at Jerusalem, Sadat and Begin peered into the promised land of a deal. If they insist now on pushing each other to the brink of failure, let them look over the edge. That Americans see disaster for them there counts for very little; they must themselves experience the fright.

Let Begin contemplate the loss of this opportunity to neutralize the only nation that truly threatens him militarily. Let him contemplate the loss, by resignation or other political defeat, of Sadat, chutzpah and all. Let him think of another generation of Egyptians and other Arabs reared on accounts of Israel's appetite for territory. Let him consider the consequences for Israel of an American public turned to believe that

Israel shares the blame for future wars or oil embargoes.

Let Sadat contemplate the loss of this opportunity to shake free of a holy war that should never have been Egypt's to fight, can never be Egypt's to win and will only plunge Egypt deeper into poverty and turmoil.

Let him think of another generation of Americans—now poised to reward his brinkmanship—judging Egypt to be as inept in making peace as it has been in war. Let him think through the potential loss of his recent hold on Israeli opinion, let him look ahead to another cycle of military and economic dependence on the Soviet Union.

Only at the brink will Sadat and Begin obtain a clearer idea of which of the issues between them justify the cry of deadlock in a dash to the television studios.

If it is true, as Sadat believes, that the Israelis now see their security tied to the retention of defended settlements in the Sinai desert, then he is clearly right to call it a joke. More likely, the Israelis seek only to establish the precedent, for the subsequent negotiations about the West Bank, of leaving some settlements when their army withdraws. Even then the objective may not be worthy or attainable, but it would not be frivolous.

If it is true, as Begin now charges, that Sadat has changed the proposed forward line of Egyptian troops in the Sinai by 100 miles in just a few weeks, then the Egyptian President's legendary unconcern with "details" is indeed a cause for Israeli concern.

And if it is true, as Americans report, that the central issue in the week's disruption concerns the terms under which some Palestinians are eventually brought into the negotiations, then neither side should expect that difficult problem to be resolved in public debate.

It should be the American objective now to let the fears of failure, in both Israel and Egypt, overcome the name-calling and posturing. It should be the goal of the Carter administration to insulate the American public from the passionate television appeals of each side.

That means shelving any discussion of weapons sales to Egypt. It means ignoring Israel's bid to be acknowledged as the more injured party. It means resisting the impulse to stretch a safety net beneath the daring highwire diplomacy of both.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Begin's Position

Menachem Begin should be told forthrightly that even Israel's staunchest friends are beginning to despair. His response to President Sadat's bold peace initiative has been unimaginative and unconvincing. If anything, in recent weeks Mr. Begin's attitude seems to have hardened and at times to have become diplomatically provocative.

How else were the Egyptians supposed to take his insistence that he would resign rather than give up the Israeli settlements in northern Sinai... where even Israel's most fanciful of Old Testament claims to territory seem preposterous.

If Mr. Begin and the hardliners in his Cabinet insist on the right of Jewish migrants to settle in such areas and live there in peace, why shouldn't the Palestinian refugees in those camps in Gaza be allowed to settle in the parts of Israel from whence they or their fathers fled a generation ago?

...The Egyptians and the Israelis are not going to get back to the negotiating table... unless the government of Menachem Begin starts trading significant chunks of occupied Arab land in return for Arab recognition of Israel's right to exist.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 25, 1903
NEW YORK—Dispatches from Victoria, B.C., report the arrival there of the New Zealand Company's steamer *Milowere* from New Guinea. The officers of the *Milowere* state that they found the natives of New Guinea were reverting to cannibalism, being driven thereby by want of food. Two European prospectors have been killed and eaten, and among the natives tribal fights to obtain victims have become frequent. A serious investigation of the charges will be conducted in the future.

Fifty Years Ago

January 25, 1928
PARIS—Preparations of a grandeur which Paris has not seen in 23 years have been laid for the reception of the King and Queen of Afghanistan, who will arrive this morning at the Gare du Bois de Boulogne from Nice. Paris frequently entertains royalty, but for King Amanullah it has prepared to outdo itself, for the Afghan monarch is known to have a marked predilection for things French, and his consort, Queen Thuraya, is said to be beautiful.



The Unmentioned Issue: Human Rights in China

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—There is something like a conspiracy of silence in the West about the absence of human rights in China. One reason why we don't seem to care about human rights in China is that few of us know it as an issue. Peking is far better than Moscow at hiding the facts from us.

Most of the Western journalists who go to China have nothing to say on the problem, because they report only what they see—and they are shown nothing detrimental to the regime. Most Western governments say nothing about human rights in China, because they don't want to upset the Peking regime. China scholars from the West who are invited by Peking to know about the suppression of human rights, but most of them say nothing about it. They want to be invited again.

There are those who say that the Chinese people are naturally submissive, restrained, disciplined. The peasant rebellions which are such a marked feature of Chinese history are enough to refute the argument that the Chinese are naturally submissive. The Communist revolution is only the most massive and the most recent of these rebellions. As for their "discipline," when Mao took the lid off during the Cultural Revolution in the 1960s, the complaints and resentment at the party's iron rule often boiled over into sheer anarchy.

Hundred Flowers

Given half a chance, the people of China are as keen to enjoy the human freedoms which President Carter has made into an international issue, as any other nation. In 1957, when Mao Tse-tung took the lid off for the first time and launched the Hundred Flowers campaign, which briefly allowed some freedom of expression, there was an upsurge of protests against those features of the regime which mark it as a police state. Many intellectuals demanded the freedom to criticize the Communist party, to form opposition parties and called for free elections.

Just over three years ago a Canton poster which extended over 100 yards of wall space denounced the new ruling class for its political power to grab a privileged position, and to suppress the bulk of the nation. The people, it said, "demand democracy." They demand a Socialist legal system. And they demand the revolutionary rights and the

human rights which protect the masses of the people.

We will never know how prevalent such demands are. Just as we do not know how many people have been executed for political crimes in recent months. All we know is that Western travelers in China have occasionally seen public notices announcing the execution of "criminals" whose transgressions were clearly political—and that Chinese officials have denied that any such executions have taken place. With so much of China closed to Western visitors, there is every reason to assume that the few dozen executions which have become known during the past year were only a small part of those carried out.

But it is the less dramatic actions that cause the greatest suffering. Chinese officials still stick to Mao's formula that 5 per cent of the nation are "reactionaries" and that, as such, they are not entitled even to those rights which are supposed to be enjoyed by the rest of the people. In a nation of 900 million, 5 per cent would account for 45 million people. One of the few Western journalists who dared confront a Chinese official with a question about the 5 per cent, William

Safran of The New York Times, at least managed to extract an embarrassed acknowledgment that perhaps the figures might be somewhat less than the percentages suggest.

Second-Class Citizens

But Ross Munro of the Toronto Globe and Mail, the only Peking reporter to write a series of articles on human rights in China—and to be expelled for it—estimates that about 30 million people are still classed as "rich peasants" because they had owned a few acres of land and had a few hired laborers before the Communists came to power. The "rich peasants" are second-class citizens, receiving between 10 and 20 per cent less pay than others doing the same work. The sons of the farmers are visited on the children, whose entry to schools is restricted. Their families are not entitled to the free medical care, such as it is, available to other Chinese. Several million "reactionaries" are still confined in "reform" prisons.

So much for human rights in China. Yet, Peking propaganda waxes indignant over the denial of human rights in Russia and on Taiwan, whose regimes would appear to be much milder,

by any standard, than those of China. Official Western criticism of those two regimes is not paralleled by any such Western criticism of China. The Carter administration, which would like to be seen as the standard-bearer of the movement for human rights, claims that its officials have taken every opportunity to press the leaders of other nations on this issue. But they have put no pressure on the Chinese leaders, beyond asking that Chinese relatives should be allowed to join members of their families in the United States. Nor do other Western governments go further than Washington in this matter.

But the Carter administration has made human rights a worldwide issue. While Western governments may find it politically inconvenient to debate the subject with Peking, the moral issue cannot be skirted. The Chinese are as human as the rest of us. To shut our eyes to the suppression of human rights in China is to display the same timidity as many people in the West displayed when Hitler and Stalin suppressed human rights in their own countries. When moral issues are skirted, they have a way of turning into political issues.

Wanted: A New Relationship

By Gerardo Chiaromonte

present legislation and all parties that signed the agreement were to support it in the Parliament.

But in July, no appreciable result was obtained on the question of the executive. This produced a glaring contradiction: Here we had an agreement that was worked out and signed by six parties, and a government made up only of Christian Democrats.

We stated then that carrying out the agreement would involve a fierce debate and that we felt that only a government of solidarity could face the task.

With each day, the economy and public order have deteriorated. Unemployment has increased and our request has become more urgent. In addition, the Republican and Socialist parties have assumed positions critical of the government and its activity, which in the last three months have shown signs of deterioration, if not of actually falling apart.

Given these circumstances, the leadership of the Italian Communist party came to the conclusion that the country needed a government equal to the task of facing such dramatic problems. The future of the nation and the destiny of the Italian people as well as democracy itself are at stake.

No Time to Wait

It is no longer possible to wait for the Christian Democrats to make sure so that they can accept Communist participation in the government. Italy needs a government that can act with justice, that can wipe out corruption, that can address itself to all Italians—to the workers, to the youth, to intellectuals—and to ask of all of them a hard and prolonged effort, hard work and an exceptional commitment to save and transform the country, to resolve the current crisis successfully.

In a word, we call for a government able to win the trust it needs from the workers and citizens.

What should this government do? First, it should fully and promptly implement the July 1977 agreement, including those changes in it that the political parties now might feel are necessary owing to new developments.

Second, it should inspire a great unitarian drive, both social and political. It should also carry out a rigorous policy in all fields, especially in defending public order and the security of citizens. Within the framework of our Constitution, it should respond clearly to violent attacks on our institutions, democracy and on the republic itself.

We are convinced that an emergency government that includes the Communist party would best serve the profound interests of the country, which is calling for clarity, recovery, order and renewal.

Nonpartisan Need

Responsibility would weigh heavily on the Christian Democrats and the leaders if they did not realize this and set aside their partisan interests in favor of the country.

If not, the damage this would do to Italy would be irreparable. At this moment, as on every other occasion, we Communists reject any foreign interference in Italian internal affairs. But not because we feel such interference would be dangerous for our policy. On the contrary, it could produce precisely the opposite of the effect desired.

But we do feel it absolutely necessary in such cases to defend the sovereignty and the dignity of our country.

Gerardo Chiaromonte, a senator, is a member of the executive committee and the secretary of the Italian Communist party. This article translated from the Italian by Tina Lee Seiden, was written for The New York Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Gordon Liddy

And His

Character

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—An hour with Gordon Liddy, even though the ground rules excluded questions on the subject of Watergate, is well indeed fascinatingly spent. He has lately been writing about prison life, and it transpires he did not return from hell with empty hands. He was the same Gordon Liddy when he came out of jail as when he went in; and indeed there is a creeping universal respect for him, notwithstanding that one cannot philosophically excuse his failure to contribute his own special knowledge of the crime committed in part under his auspices to the prosecution.

You see, for Liddy, as for others mostly to be sure members of the criminal class, informing is the supreme sin. On this point he is almost entirely inflexible. I say almost, because he did concede that if he had been a Jew might have taken up in Hitler's genocidal enterprise, upon seeing the light he would inform against his former associates "on the grounds that they were, after all, really trying to kill me." Otherwise his views on informants are relentless, and perfectly captured in the ice-cold water into which he catapults the reader in his article, "Serving Time in America" in Esquire magazine.

"For those whose understanding of prison life is predicated upon early Warner Brothers films depicting George Raft blurring a tin cup against his cell bars or more recently, the introspective musings of John Dean in *Newsweek*, based upon his four months of tender loving care as the prisoner in the Watergate special prosecution force, I offer first my credentials."

Victimized?

Those credentials turned out to be over 50 months in a total of eight jails. He'd have been there yet except that, finally, a Democratic President came along with enough internal security on the subject of Watergate to risk issuing a pardon. But there was no attempt to bargain with Liddy. What he did, he did. What he believes he was victimized by his superiors, we do not know. We know only that he uses a Machiavellian vocabulary, in which the rights of the Prince go substantially unchallenged, and the duties of the Prince's underlings are unquestioningly executed.

Liddy advises us that in prison there are roughly speaking the classes of inmates. Beginning at the bottom are the informants. These need the protection of solitary confinement or else sent to other prisons where they are not known—otherwise they are, says Liddy, quite routinely executed.

Next there are the homosexuals. These are men who are considered weak, and therefore contemptible; given over to tawdry and perverse pleasures, a society within a society, treated as an isolated unit.

Then there are the drug users. These are men who are contemptible because in order to indulge their habits it is necessary that they use their wit.

A class above these is Liddy calls the knock-around—men of a high level of competence, unattached usually, amiable, generally aloof, and fiercely independent. One gathers that Liddy belonged to that class. Which is not, however, the sort of society these are. These are "cousins"—as Liddy facetiously put it—of being members of organized crime rings. Once again, they tend to be intelligent men. More important, they are men whose contacts in the outside world are sufficient to make them a credit force even within prison.

What is surprising is that Liddy, who is associated in the Watergate epoch as the number one hardliner, should find the sort of liberarian hierarchy these "cousins" so plausible. Although Liddy is a talented exemplar of self-control, powers which can't take to a suitable conclusion a phony opsy that led him to follow the deeply mistaken instructions of his superiors. These after all were justified on the grounds that the United States is in the business of defending a free society; not a society as was tempted during the late 1960s and early 1970s to people who took the law into their own hands. (Remember, civil disobedience?)

Liddy, having received the message from the Prince, proceeded to take the law into his own hand. If disillusion comes to Liddy, as I think one day it will, one will want to read it, because he is a man of superhuman character.

هذا من الاصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1978

Page 7

Japan Exports Seen Up Despite Rise of the Yen

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—Japan's merchandise exports in 1977, from April 1, would average 10.2 per cent even if the value of the dollar remains flat, Daiwa Securities Co. said today.

Daiwa said its forecast was based on a survey of 100 principal export firms conducted in December.

It gave two reasons for the forecast: One, that Japanese exports, particularly from technology-intensive industries such as automobiles, have strong competitive edge, and the other that domestic demand will remain strong.

The official government outlook is for a 4.7-per-cent increase in exports next year to more than \$100 billion.

Daiwa said that half of the 100 articles surveyed could not be exported at a profit (gross value less extraordinary items) unless the dollar is valued at 270 yen or above. But these 50 items account for only 25.4 per cent of the total export value of the 100.

Daiwa said the items that would not be profitable below 270 yen to the dollar include light industries and industries with structural problems such as textiles, general sundries, processed foodstuffs, plywood, rolled steel, chemicals, window glass and cement.

The dollar fell to between 260-265 yen, 31 of the articles accounting for about 50 per cent of the export value of the surveyed items could be exported at a profit. They include color televisions, microwave ovens, electronic machines, motor vehicles and so on.

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British Jobless Rate Rises for 1st Time in Five Months

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—British unemployment rose for the first time in five months, the government announced today, although the change in the seasonally adjusted figures was small.

Total unemployment on Jan. 12 was 1,548,544, or 6.5 per cent of the workforce, up from 1,527,000 on Oct. 12, or 6.2 per cent.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, unemployment in January totalled 1,428,000, up just 300 from December.

The relatively disappointing news comes at a time when the British government is leading toward a confrontation with the Common Market on its temporary Employment Subsidy program, its major weapon for fighting the rise in unemployment.

The EEC Commission has already written the British government asking it what it plans to do when TES expires March 31. Both Ireland and Denmark have complained to the Commission about the program, which has been especially effective in winning jobs in the textile, clothing and footwear industries.

Temporary employment subsidies were first introduced in August, 1975. The program's objective is to encourage companies to defer threatened workforce cuts, with the government paying a subsidy of \$20 a week for each job maintained. The subsidy allowed for 12 months, but later that a 25-week payment was permitted for another six months.

The Department of Employment said in January about 10,000 persons were being aided by its various employment and training schemes with by far the largest number, 175,000 persons, being covered by TES.

It is estimated that since TES was first introduced over two years ago, more than 350,000 workers have been able to keep their jobs because of the tempo-

rary employment subsidies. About 100,000 of these workers have been in the textile, clothing and footwear industries. It is this concentrated help for specific sectors which has upset some of Britain's Common Market partners, who claim the large infusion of aid going to these industries amounts to unfair competition.

The British government did not meet the deadline for replying to the Common Market on what it plans to do when TES expires, but a Department of Employment spokesman said the government would probably answer by the end of this week.

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Japan Car Record
TOKYO, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—Production of four-wheeled motor vehicles in 1977 totaled an all-time high 8,514,522 units, up 8.6 per cent from the 7,834,000 units of 1976, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association announced Tuesday. For the month of December, production totaled 738,785 units, down 6.8 per cent from November but up 1.1 per cent from the year-earlier month.

Isuzu Bank President
TOKYO, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—Isuzu Bank Ltd said it has promoted Hajime Yamada, 63, to president to succeed Toshiro Nakamura, who became chairman.

To Support the Dollar Why Not Liquidate Fort Knox?

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—A Wall Street Journal reporter has come up with an idea that is so good that it ought to be implemented: Let's sell off some of that gold in the Fort Knox vaults.

Early this month the Treasury and the Federal Reserve System announced to the world that the United States was going to intervene more actively in support of the sagging dollar. Since then they have done so, with results that Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal appears to find satisfactory.

But it is a complex operation. Central banks of other countries hold assets considered to be foreign reserves, a large part of which are U.S. government securities. When they want to support their own currency in foreign exchange markets, they can sell some of the Treasury securities and use the dollars to buy their own currency in the market.

The United States has a tougher task. "The only foreign reserve held by the Federal Reserve System is significant quantity of gold," notes Jerry Jordan, senior vice-president of Pittsburgh National Bank. "Presumably, the United States could sell some of its gold for foreign currency and use the foreign currency to buy dollars on foreign exchange markets."

And why not do it? The present setup is excessively cumbersome and would have undesired effects, Mr. Jordan notes. "The partners in a swap which simply increase an asset item and a liability item on their books. Initially, the Federal Reserve Bank records an increase in foreign-owned balances (denominated in dollars) as a liability. The U.S. dollars put into the account of the foreign central bank are literally cashed—no one has less dollars as a result. Likewise, the Fed's newly acquired asset—a balance at the foreign central bank—was created."

Volume Rises 10-Fold in Four Months Tokyo Becoming Currency Trade Center

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—Bankers here are quietly developing an active market for convertible currencies which could fill the one remaining gap in the world's foreign exchange trading, and eventually put Tokyo ahead of Hong Kong and Singapore as an Asian center.

According to foreign exchange brokers and major banks in Tokyo, trade in currencies other than the dollar against the yen since Jan. 1 already has leaped 10-fold to a daily volume of about \$20 million from about \$2 million just a few months ago.

It could "reasonably" reach \$50 million in the future, a trader at Bank of Tokyo Ltd. said. "Japan is backing itself by small steps into being an international market," one European banker said.

And, despite the restrictions that Japan's monetary authorities impose on exchange transactions involving yen, there does not appear to be any official prohibition on foreign and local banks engaged in trades between the dollar, deutsche mark, sterling, Swiss franc or other currencies.

According to those involved, a handful of major foreign and Japanese banks have indicated third currency trading in Tokyo, agreeing to offer "firm" contracts and placing orders through brokerage houses with European currency specialists.

The next step will be the introduction in Tokyo of the foreign currency broker, Astley & Pierce Ltd., one of the world's largest currency brokers. Astley & Pierce is expected to set up business in Tokyo sometime in the next six months, perhaps as early as April.

The Tokyo market opens at the same time as the Greenwich Mean Time day begins, while San Francisco is finishing late afternoon trading and one hour before Hong Kong and one and a half hours before Singapore exchange trading commences.

Japanese banks want to trade convertible currencies in Tokyo in that first hour before other Asian markets open to cover time risks involved in carrying amounts of currencies.

"Japan could become the 'rising sun' of all exchange trading," one trader quipped, noting this country's time differential. The potential rise of the Tokyo market is outside of Europe and the United States, he said.

The Bank of Japan might be concerned with the relative lack of sophistication of most banks and companies in trading currencies outside of the yen and dollar, traders active in such trading said. Tokyo traders deal almost exclusively with the dollar-yen spot and forward rates and little else.

It is nearly impossible, for example, to get banks in Tokyo to offer spot rates in currencies outside of the dollar. Most exchange trading from the yen into currencies other than the dollar is done on the basis of cross rates with the U.S. currency rather than directly.

The yen is often quoted against other currencies but none of the brokers or foreign-exchange banks compile regular trading lists of the yen against most European currencies.

Since the beginning of 1978, third currency trading in Tokyo has been mostly in dollar-sterling and dollar-deutsche marks, with those two accounting for about two-thirds of all third currency deals, and lesser amounts of Swiss franc and other currency deals.

Only two of the seven Japanese foreign exchange brokerage houses have the capacity to trade in European currencies—Tokyo Mitsui Co. and Hansa Co. One other Japanese broker, Wilson Warfield Tanaka, is expected to have a specialist in place this April, in time to meet the competition from foreign brokers.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars			
American Express			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	2,271	2,285	
Profit	60.2	56.5	
Per Share	0.96	0.77	
Year			
Revenue	3,450.0	2,950.0	
Profit	203.1	194.5	
Per Share	3.65	2.70	
American Home Products			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	735.00	651.00	
Profit	76.80	67.50	
Per Share	0.49	0.43	
Year			
Revenue	2,470.00	2,060.00	
Profit	203.20	277.50	
Per Share	1.94	1.75	
AMP			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	170.50	143.00	
Profit	20.10	16.40	
Per Share	0.55	0.44	
Year			
Revenue	636.00	522.00	
Profit	75.50	52.00	
Per Share	2.06	1.40	
Armco Steel			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	913.40	764.20	
Profit	51.90	24.40	
Per Share	1.29	0.76	
Year			
Revenue	3,550.00	3,150.00	
Profit	119.80	123.70	
Per Share	3.80	3.93	
Ashland Oil			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,800.00	1,300.00	
Profit	39.90	43.80	
Per Share	0.52	0.58	
Atlantic Richfield			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	2,050.00	2,400.00	
Profit	371.10	124.90	
Per Share	1.40	1.08	
Year			
Revenue	11,400.00	8,900.00	
Profit	701.50	875.20	
Per Share	5.76	5.04	
Budd			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	225.6	255.1	
Profit	11.1	7.0	
Per Share	1.50	1.09	
Share dil.	1.23	0.91	
Year			
Revenue	1,200.0	1,060.0	
Profit	45.9	27.2	
Per Share	6.52	4.30	
Share dil.	5.62	3.56	
Con. Edison Co. of N.Y.			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	713.00	705.50	
Profit	59.00	65.70	
Per Share	0.78	0.89	
Year			
Revenue	3,000.00	2,980.00	
Profit	332.00	301.40	
Per Share	4.53	4.18	
Clark Equipment			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	355.30	308.70	
Profit	15.30	13.00	
Per Share	1.11	0.94	
Year			
Revenue	1,310.00	1,260.00	
Profit	60.30	52.10	
Per Share	4.59	3.80	
Corning Glass Works			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	250.80	242.50	
Profit	21.50	18.40	
Per Share	1.30	1.10	
Year			
Revenue	1,120.00	1,020.00	
Profit	92.10	83.70	
Per Share	5.20	4.74	
Crown Zellerbach			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	571.90	544.90	
Profit	27.80	26.50	
Per Share	1.10	1.05	
Year			
Revenue	2,310.00	2,130.00	
Profit	109.20	97.00	
Per Share	4.24	3.88	
Crane			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	272.40	260.30	
Profit	9.30	8.40	
Per Share	0.94	0.92	
Year			
Revenue	1,130.00	1,080.00	
Profit	64.20	47.90	
Per Share	6.52	4.91	
Eastern Air Lines			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	821.9	446.1	
Profit	8.7	2.45	
Per Share	0.46	0.13	
Year			
Revenue	2,040.0	1,630.0	
Profit	34.7	45.2	
Per Share	1.72	2.23	
Exxon			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	15,000.00	14,110.00	
Profit	538.00	681.00	
Per Share	2.24	1.82	
Year			
Revenue	58,010.00	52,580.00	
Profit	2,410.00	2,940.00	
Per Share	5.28	5.90	
Hercules			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	422.40	372.70	
Profit	12.90	7.20	
Per Share	0.51	0.33	
Year			
Revenue	1,700.00	1,600.00	
Profit	64.10	76.90	
Per Share	1.60	1.78	
Klanbury-Clark			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	427.5	377.5	
Profit	31.1	27.8	
Per Share	1.24	1.30	
Year			
Revenue	1,730.0	1,500.0	
Profit	120.7	121.3	
Per Share	5.00	5.21	
Northwest Bancorp.			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	190.0	167.7	
Profit	0.80	0.67	
Per Share	2.11	1.63	
Year			
Revenue	681.9	587.8	
Profit	3.00	2.63	
Per Share	7.02	6.54	
Per Share B	2.97	2.63	
Raytheon			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	747.00	687.50	
Profit	30.70	21.20	
Per Share	0.99	0.69	
Year			
Revenue	2,820.00	2,400.00	
Profit	118.20	85.20	
Per Share	8.67	2.79	
Standard Oil (Indiana)			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	3,500.0	3,400.0	
Profit	216.8	187.7	
Per Share	1.48	1.14	
Year			
Revenue	14,200.0	12,700.0	
Profit	1,010.0	889.2	
Per Share	8.90	6.06	
Xerox			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,350.0	1,150.0	
Profit	94.1	80.0	
Per Share	1.17	1.00	
Year			
Revenue	5,010.0	4,200.0	
Profit	406.6	361.7	
Per Share	5.06	4.50	
A—Before Securities Transactions. B—After Securities Transactions.			

Miller Hits Dollar Speculation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Federal Reserve Board chairman designate William Miller said today that the United States must resist speculative pressures that drive the dollar to a value below levels justified by underlying economic factors.

He was testifying at Senate Banking Committee confirmation hearings.

Later, Banking Committee chairman William Proxmire, D-Wis., said the committee will hold up consideration of the confirmation of Mr. Miller pending a full investigation of payments by Bell Helicopter in Iran. Committee members said the investigation should not take longer than about a week.

Mr. Miller is head of Textron Inc., of which Bell Helicopter is a subsidiary.

Mr. Miller said that ideally the currency markets would automatically adjust the dollar's value.

"But if the States become speculative or if they result in changes that are really unrealistic in relation to the true economic facts, I think there is a need to ease them or accommodate them so that there are not panics or there are not changes in economic systems that are unexpected," he said.

He said he feels the recent decline of the dollar against other major currencies had been overdue.

"I thought it was timely to see the Fed and the Treasury intervene," he said.

Mr. Miller declined to take a firm position, however, on the Federal Reserve's decision to raise the discount rate to 8.5 per cent from a year earlier in an effort to bolster the dollar.

Mr. Miller referred to the Fed decision as a "close call" which

Stocks End Session Mixed As Rally Attempt Fizzles

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (REUTERS).—The stock market made a fruitless attempt to turn an intraday advance into a closing rally as prices turned around in the final hour to finish mixed in moderate trading.

The dollar's continued slide in overseas currency markets, uncertainties about future U.S. tax and energy bills and a further decline in mid-January automobile sales were cited by analysts as the main factors behind the market's weakness.

The Dow Jones Industrial average closed about 0.87 point to 771.57. It was up 2.52 at 3 p.m. Some 680 issues declined with about 680 higher.

Volume totaled 18.69 million shares compared with 19.39 million yesterday.

The market opened lower but turned higher shortly before noon. Analysts credited selected buying in blue chip and glamour stocks for the intraday rally, following the market's steep decline so far this year.

A government report of a 5.5-per-cent rise in December's new orders for durable goods was helpful, the analysts said. These orders had shrunk by 0.8 per cent a month before.

Analysts said a sharp decline in car sales during the mid-January period brought home the message that consumer spending, the driving force behind last year's economic growth, could slow down further this year unless a substantial tax cut is approved by Congress.

President Carter has proposed a \$25-billion tax cut, two-thirds of which would go to individual tax payers, but many experts believe this to be inadequate.

General Motors, which reported a 19.3-per-cent drop in its sales, fell 3/8 to \$8. Chrysler was unchanged at 13 despite a 10-per-cent decline, and Ford Motor eased 1/8 to 40 1/2 on a dip 6.2 per cent.

Among companies reporting earnings, Heublein rose 1 1/8 to 25 1/4 on improved profits. Standard Oil of Indiana advanced 1/2 to 44 7/8 after posting higher net, while Exxon eased 1/8 to 43 1/2 on lower earnings. General American Oil rose 2 1/2 to 81.

Among other bright spots, Teknodyne rose 1 1/2 to 85 1/2. Western Publishing 2 1/2 to 22 1/4 and Savin Business Machines 1 3/8 to 15 3/4. Eastman Kodak picked up 1/8 to 46 5/8 and Du Pont rose 1/4 to 107 3/4.

But Superior Oil dropped 4 1/2 to 25 1/2. Geigy Oil was down 2 to 158 and Procter & Gamble gave up 1 1/4 to 81 3/8.

Con Edison of New York, which reported lower earnings but raised its dividend, declined 1 1/8 to 23 1/8.

Goods Orders Rise in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—New orders for durable goods rose \$3.39 billion, or 5.5 per cent, to a seasonally adjusted \$65.37 billion in December, the Commerce Department reported today.

That compared with a 0.8-per-cent drop in November and a 5.8-per-cent rise in October. New orders for 1977 were up 17 per cent to \$709.8 billion compared with a 30-per-cent increase in 1976.

Shipments for December rose by \$2.4 billion, or 4.1 per cent, to \$61.57 billion. They had fallen 0.2 per cent in November.

December's backlog of unfilled orders rose \$3.8 billion, or 2.1 per cent, to \$184.5 billion after a 1.8-per-cent advance in November.

The department cautioned that the December estimates are subject to greater than normal revisions because severe weather and year-end closings by several companies resulted in a lower and year-end closings by several survey.

The department said most of the new orders improvement was centered in the transportation equipment industries, where orders rose \$2.1 billion, or 15 per cent, to \$15.56 billion.


New orders for nondefense capital goods climbed \$1.6 billion, or 9.8 per cent, to \$17.44 billion, while new orders for defense capital goods climbed 21 per cent.

Witteveen Bill Voted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—The House Banking Committee, by a 26-40 vote, authorized U.S. participation in the International Monetary Fund's supplementary financing, or Witteveen, facility. The bill now goes to the Appropriations Committee.

IMF Loans Are Record

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—The International Monetary Fund reported that its outstanding loans to member countries totaled a record \$18.7 billion at the end of 1977. This was about \$316.7 million more than at the close of 1976.



البنك العقاري الكويتي

بنوك الكويت

KUWAIT REAL ESTATE BANK K.S.C.

Kuwait Dinars 7,000,000

KD 3,000,000 7 1/2% Certificates of Deposit Due 21 June 1979

KD 2,000,000 7 1/2% Certificates of Deposit Due 22 December 1979

KD 2,000,000 7 1/2% Certificates of Deposit Due 21 June 1980

The above certificates of deposit were placed by

Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.

in association with

Financial Group of Kuwait k.s.c.

[illegible]

... ..

ACROSS	50 Goddess visible	13 Mendelssohn
1 Clio's slayer	only to dogs	favorite
4 Footnote abbr.	54 "___ of Glory,"	16 ___ Molnes
8 Life history,	novel by	31 Caesar's farewell
for short	Humphrey Cobb	25 Fall to mention
12 Cartoonist	57 Bomb device	27 Police action
Addams	59 Hippobosc	28 Painter of "Soft
14 Ruffie	60 Coccus or	Self-portrait with
15 Over	gladius	Grilled Bacon"
17 After-shave item	61 Resort near	30 Actor Richard
18 Chart	Venice	31 Elaw's opposite
19 Roman official	62 Cobble	33 Amphibian
20 Stationary	63 Kiowa's cousin	35 South Asian
22 Shades	64 Pill the warden	prefix
23 Pure woman	65 Sour curdled milk	34 Rip or rip along
24 Apart, to an	66 Eucalypt	36 Spare item
Italian	67 American	39 Forsaken
26 Bow or Barton	humorist	43 Kinn
28 Healed		48 Lent follower
32 Church	DOWN	47 Scene of one of
assessment		the Seven
35 Opposed	1 The last of "Aida"	Wonders
37 ___ Maggioro	2 Disgrace	49 Dialist
38 Walrus items	3 Wrapping	52 Noun suffix
39 Lawful	equipment	53 "I am a man"
40 Norwegian king	4 African antelope	54 Letter
41 "An apple...."	5 Future tulip	afterthoughts
42 Reputation	6 Bach favorite	56 Insects often
43 Sheeplike	7 Sand mounds,	painted by 29
44 Attic window	British style	Down
46 Daring	8 Pest or pestle	58 Captured
48 Occurrence on	9 Primal favorite	59 Niño's uncles
"Black Friday,"	10 Norse god	
Sep. 19, 1873,	11 Moon	

[illegible]

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the FUND, based on the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on 1970 prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the fund: (1) daily, (2) weekly, (3) monthly, (4) quarterly, (5) semi-annually, (6) annually.

[illegible]

AND JUST AS I WAS MEASURING THE WIDTH OF THE STREET IN FRONT OF OUR SCHOOL, A TRUCK RAN OVER THE RULER...

SO MUCH FOR MY REPORT ON IMPROVED TRAFFIC CONTROL.

WHAT ABOUT MY RULER?

IGNORE HIM, MA'AM... HE HAS A ONE-TRACK MIND!

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IT MUST BE AWFUL NOT TO BE ABLE TO WALK.

IT'S NOT SO BAD...

WHAT TIME IS YOUR NEXT FLIGHT?

DAVE

I'M SELLING A FANTASTIC NEW BOOK!

THIS BOOK'S GUARANTEED TO IMPROVE YOUR MEMORY IN ONE SHORT WEEK!

HOW MUCH IS THE BOOK?

WHAT BOOK?

WHAT'S THIS?

I WOKE UP WITH A STIFF ARM, SARGE

1-25

WELL, IT DOESN'T HAVE TO BE A FIST, DOES IT?

NO

SERGEANT!

MORRIS

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CHARGE IT!

SORRY, STATE LAW PROHIBITS SELLING BOOZE ON CREDIT

RIGHT... CONSIDER IT STOLEN

1-25

Stan Lee

THE CURE
by Dave Coverly

Panel 1:
 Doctor: ARE YOU A PHYSICIAN?
 Patient: I AM A CANCER SPECIALIST, LIEUTENANT.

Panel 2:
 Doctor: YOU'RE NOT ANSWERING MY QUESTION. BE MORE SPECIFIC. DO YOU HAVE AN M.D. DEGREE?
 Patient: I AM PROUD TO SAY THAT I DO NOT. AS A MATTER OF FACT, I HAVE REFUSED TO ACCEPT ONE!

Panel 3:
 Doctor: NOW TO GET BACK TO YOUR ASSOCIATE, CHARLOTTE. DO YOU YET BELIEVE THAT YOU BEAT HER UP? AND YOU NEEDN'T ANSWER THAT WITHOUT AN ATTORNEY PRESENT!
 Patient: I CATEGORICALLY DENY IT, SIR!

RATES, ANOTHER DEAD END!

THE MOLE LOSES TIME WITH TRIAL AND ERROR.

WHEN! ANYTHING ENCOURAGING YET, DESMOND?

ON, SIR, AS THE DIPLOMATS SAY, I THINK I SEE LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL!

DAN FREEMAN
1-25

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form

four ordinary words.

VEREF

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KRAAP

NEHBID

BALMOG

HOW TO TELL THE PRICE OF SOMETHING IN A GERMAN SHOP.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: IT'S "  (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: PILOT SIEGE HEALTH CORNER
Answer: What drinking songs usually have plenty of—"HIGH" NOTES

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

By Joseph Wambaugh. Delecorte. 354 pp. \$9.95

Reviewed by John Leonard

SOMEBODY should get a grip on Joseph Wambaugh with one hand and slap him back into shape with the other. He ought not to be allowed to be cute. In "The Choirboys" he looked as though he had passed Céline and might even be gaining on the young Dostoevski. There was nothing cute about "The Choirboys."

Naturally, "The Choirboys" has been turned into a mindless movie, just as Raymond Chandler's "The Long Goodbye" was turned into a mindless movie.

Wambaugh isn't mindless. The violence in his novels is not gratuitous; it is the condition, the architecture and the ether and the tides, of his world. What was interesting about "The Choirboys" was that it had scored itself as Chandler's streak of violence. It was dirty, but clean, on face.

Kenny Memorial Sports Arena, sniper fire, life in the kennels and in station house (particularly the competition between Montez and Bullets Bambarella). Nobody else handles such material as well as Wambaugh. His stories of No-Show Weems, Spareparts Simpson and Richy Mitch—who introduces the concept of "always picking the black marble," finding bad luck as though you were in the line of the least and necessary disgraces.

And in Philo Skinner, dog-

"The Black Marble" is, in part, both sentimental and cute. Our detective, Valznok, is 44 years old and divorced. After 22 years on the force, 15 in homicide, he loses his partner and goes straight to the streets. He is married, burglarly and paired up with 39-year-old, twice divorced street-smart Nettie Kelso Zimmermann, who knows he is a drunk, suspects he is a doper and believes him to be a creep. Together they track down a woman who snatched a prize-winning schnauzer and wants \$55,000 in ransom.

Vainikov is also a big, gloomy Russian, the son of a captain in the czar's army. He drinks Stolichnaya vodka. He listens to "Boris Godunov" and Gypsies. He dreams of a wounded rabbit in the snows of Siberia, his manners are "impeccable and he is kind and old-fashioned and polite as the old ladies in the opera-tale asks him the big philosophical questions: "What's the point?"—he replies, "There is no point . . . that's the point." And when he decides that "There's nothing more than the big sewer. Anything else is . . ." she finishes up for him: "Is what you make of it . . . what we make of it" and she holds him in her arms.

WIJKE-AAN-ZEE, the Netherlands, Jan. 24 (AP).—World chess champion Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union and his challenger, exiled Soviet grandmaster Viktor Korchnoi, will begin their match for the world title around July 15, an official of the International Chess Federation has announced.

A venue for the encounter has not yet been chosen. Offers to host the event must be submitted to the headquarters of the federation.

So far only the Philippines is formally announced that it will make an offer, Miss Bakker said.

In view of the staggering costs involved, prospective offers have to deposit a guarantee of \$300,000 before their bid is accepted. The players can list their preferences on the basis of the various offers, which will be made public on Feb. 16, she said. The final decision rests with the federation's president Max Euwe.

—By Alan Truscot

On the diagrammed deal East might have raised his partner's threeheart opening to game, an action that is usually right with three-trump support irrespective of length. But East judged, correctly, that the club was the best defense against the partnership limit in hearts, and it seemed that he would have sufficient defense against any game that North-South might attempt.

South naturally tried three spades, and North raised with re-

headed for the loss of a diamond trick and a trump trick, for no one. But South led a club win from the dummy, forcing it to ruff. He overruled and let diamond and the defense helpless.

The best East could do at winning with the queen was lead the heart ten. South ruff with the five and overruff with the seven in dummy, establish a coup position, then playing East's spade king at the 11 trick.

Notice that it would not be helped the defenders if they had maneuvered to win the 10 round of diamonds in the WH hand.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
3 ♠	Pass	Pass	3 ♠
Pass	4 ♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the heart king.

Venzel Wins Slalom With Morerod Next

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